[illegible]mbay Gazette.

[illegible]AY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

[illegible] will be despatched [illegible] as follows:—

[illegible] Tons, October [illegible] to Southampton.

[illegible] to Southampton.

[illegible] Gibraltar, and Southampton are only [illegible] the Steamer proceed direct via the [illegible].

[illegible] and Cargo are carried by [illegible] to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

[illegible] requested to send their heavy baggage to [illegible] departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, [illegible] Oct. 1874, at [illegible] from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain G. Lee, [illegible] will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2[illegible] September 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October 1874. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	440	£19-0
To Port Said	380	£14-6
To Suez	328	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 16th Sep. 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. FERNTOWER are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at [illegible] o'clock, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. [illegible], [illegible] Piece Goods, Dhoties, Coloured Handkerchiefs, [illegible] cloths, Madapolams, Shirtings, and 1 Case Merino Cloth.

3 Cases Smoking Tobacco, 5 and 4 R. tins, 3 Cases Toys.

3 Cases Blue Paper Window Curtain.

4 Cases Needles.

4 Cases Sherry 3 [illegible] by 57.

3 Cases Sherry 3 by 50.

100 Cases Brandy.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 30th September 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st October, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, [illegible] quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, [illegible]

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, [illegible]

2 Cases White-ground Prints.

10 Dozen American Clocks.

On account and at the risk of Morarjee Luxmidass—

4 Cases White Shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy—

1—200 Boxes Candles each, 20 packets.

On account and at the risk of [illegible]—

2—1 Case 10 dozen Japan Skins.

At 2 P.M., at the Town Custom House.

On account of the Underwriters—

1 S P [illegible]—1 Case Damaged China Silk Piece Goods ex s.s. [illegible]

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th September 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, [illegible] MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of damaged and sound Piece Goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Graham's Godowns, in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece goods, consisting of

30 and 45 Inches Grey Jaconets.

[illegible] and 6 lbs. Grey T Cloths.

[illegible] and 9 lbs. Grey Shirtings.

10 yards 42 inches 3 Red-tape Dhoties.

10 and 11 yards and 50 Inches figure Bordered Dhoties.

52 yards Persian Prints.

28 yards Orange, Green and Purple Cambrics.

[illegible] Madras Handkerchiefs.

[illegible] Prints.

[illegible] inches White Scarfs.

[illegible] Grey Mulls.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, ancient and straw stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast services, best Electro-plated ware, Pictures, Table Ornaments, A full-toned solid Mahogany square Pianoforte, Books, Plants, &c., &c., at No. 1[illegible], Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, early in November at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain wares, Piano, Plants, &c. &c., the property of Dr. W. Thom.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th September 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Nensey Khyraj, and Peroo Mahomed, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Sulliman Tyab, the Mortgagor, the following Landed Property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Pensionary [illegible] land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Bhooleshwar Mohoila or Baloo Garung Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 65, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-one square yards and one-tenth of a square yard (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by [illegible] premises, on or towards the west by Bhooleshwar Mohoila or Baloo Garung Street, on or towards the north by the house of [illegible] Sulliman, and on or towards the south by a mosque of [illegible].

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Elkington's best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, &c., at No. [illegible], Marine Lines, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Colonel S. Thacker, the same comprises a set of handsome rich cut (ladder pattern) glassware, very rich dinner, breakfast, tea, and desert services, (specially made to order) Elkington's best plate-ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet frame, tea pitcher, tea set, handsome epergne, waiters, bread basket, butter pots, a set real plated King's pattern spoons and forks for 24 persons, a mahogany case containing desert knives and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery by "Elkington," &c. Richly carved French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table for 10 persons, another ditto for 8 persons, side board, dining-room French polished arm chairs, whatnots, teapoys, screens, richly carved dressing, pier and card tables with and without marble tops, handsome B. each polished easy and drawing-room chairs, [illegible] covered with rich silk damask, lady's easy and [illegible] flower stand, teapoys, lady's and gentleman's [illegible] tables, rocking chairs, English iron bedsteads, Bengal [illegible] couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, chests and gown presses, chest of drawers, English [illegible] cooking utensils, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, cutlery, and glassware, &c., at Byculla Bombay Education Society's school.

On MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., the property of R. E. Waiters, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, [illegible] and Porcelainware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above named place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of F. Forbes Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, &c.

On TUESDAY the 6th and WEDNESDAY the 7th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, next door to Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., on account of the concerned, a valuable stock of English jewellery consists of valuable diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, opals, turquoises, rings, handsome earrings set with rubies, diamonds, and carbuncles, valuable silver and gold hunting and open face patent lever watches, lady's gold Albert and neckchains, sets of fine brooch and earring set with diamonds, rubies, and pearls, breast pins, portrait lockets and negative lockets, gold watch keys and hooks, [illegible] pencil cases, tooth picks, thimbles, superior [illegible] cases, China [illegible], gilt [illegible] clocks, an iron treasury chest, a lot of [illegible]

Catalogues will be provided and the property will be on view [illegible] days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] TO [illegible] AND THE WESTERN [illegible]

NOTICE.—The S.S. PERSIA will [illegible] THURSDAY, the 1st October 1874, at 12 noon.

Passengers are requested to be on board by [illegible]

C. GLONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th September 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Evans, will leave on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, at [illegible] for the undernoted Ports:—Burnee, Bombay, Ratnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Chapora, Goa (Panjim), and Carwar.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate street, No. 99, in the House of ROWJEE TOOLCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bunder Chowkee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPT. 1874.

GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA

OF

LANGDADIN!

Abounding in novel and striking scenes will be reproduced: to be followed by

SONGS AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box Reserved	Rs. 3	Gallery	Rs. 1
Box Unreserved	„ 2	Pit	As. 8
Stalls	„ 1-8		

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHIMJEE OOKERDA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED to SELL to LILLBAI, wife of Kessowjee Vussonjee, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Vurachee Gady, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement ninety-seven, and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 492, 502 and 939, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage called Bhundarvada Street, on or towards the west by a public passage called Dariasthan Lane, on or towards the north by the house of Thacker Khimjee Sewjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Thacker Hijee Verma. All persons having any claim to the said property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 29th day of September 1874.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, the Undersigned will be prepared to ISSUE, to the Holders of Receipts for Calls paid upon Shares in the Company, CERTIFICATES for the New Issue of 155 Shares of the Company in exchange for such Receipts. The said Certificates will be issued in such manner, that every holder of Receipts for payments made on account of any four Shares, may, on application, have a Certificate given to him in the name of himself or in the name of any other one person.

[illegible] Certificates shall not be entitled to vote at any Ordinary or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, nor shall they be recognised as Shareholders having an interest in the concerns of the Company.

A printed form of the application for exchange may be had at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, No. 24, 28th Sept. 1874.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, the Undersigned will be prepared to ISSUE to the Holders of Receipts for Calls paid upon Shares in the Company, CERTIFICATES for the remaining issue of 300 Shares in the Company in exchange for such Receipts. The said Certificates will be issued in such manner, that every holder of Receipts for payments made on account of any four Shares, may, on application, have a Certificate given to him in the name of himself or in the name of any other one person.

Holders of Receipts until they have exchanged them for Share Certificates shall not be entitled to vote at any Ordinary or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, nor shall they be recognised as Shareholders having an interest in the concerns of the Company.

A printed form of the application for exchange may be had at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, No. 24, 28th Sept. 1874.

ANGLO-INDIAN

SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

EQUATORIAL

HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the regular use of the above preparation for relieving oppressive fulness in the head, and otherwise maintaining health. The regular and constant formation of dew hair is of great importance to the nervous system of the head, provided the conditions of such a process are healthy and natural, and this the use of the "Douche" ensures. It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—Indian Statesman.

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—Englishman.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the Bombay Gazette of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "Dhobees' Itch," "Malabar Itch," "Indian Ringworm," "Dadroo," "Gutchkurran," "Dhurar."

For Phials 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Tea [illegible] Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 16 per SHARE has been declared, and will be PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th instant, on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES, at the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th September 1874.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned a few small LOTS of SHERRY from Messrs. KENNAWAY & Co., of Exeter and London, just landed ex CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Black Seal	" Puro"	at Rs. 22 per dozen.
Green	" Oloroso"	„ 25 „
White	" Romano"	„ 20 „
Yellow	" Manzanilla"	„ 27 „
Chocolate	" Aroma"	„ 28 „
Blue	" Fino"	„ [illegible] „
Red	" Amontillado"	„ [illegible] „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay for the following CONTRACTS, for the year 1875:—

1. Supply of Petty Stores .... Up to 8th proximo.
2. Scavenging the Roads .... Ditto.
3. Road Watering .... Up to 15th proximo.
4. Supply of Road Metal .... Ditto.
5. Do. of Sandstone .... Ditto.
6. Do. of Coal .... Ditto.
7. Do. of Carts and Bullocks .... Up to 10th proximo.
8. Annual repairs to Municipal Buildings .... Ditto.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract can be had on payment at the Office of the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, [illegible] September 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF the Owner of the Black Pug DOG, referred to in yesterday's Advertisement, will give his name or apply at Bombay Gazette Office, he will be communicated with.

WANTED, a small BUNGALOW in or near the Fort. Address, with terms, "ADVERTISER," Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a ROOMY BAROUCHE and a Pair of large GREY HORSES. Price for the turnout Rs. 1,400. Address Mr. MARTIN, Care of Bombay Gazette.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.

Rs. 7 per single dozen.

FOR CASH ONLY.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine Swiss Milk has the words "prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

OILMANSTORES,
BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
BELOW COST PRICES TO CLEAR STOCK.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
EPPS'S COCOA.

EAU DE STUTTGART,
DOUBLE SURFINE,
IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TO THE USUAL
EAU DE COLOGNE,
RS. 5 PER CASE OF 6 BOTTLES.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

QUARTS, in Casks of 8 dozen each ...... Rs. 5 12 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 do. ...... „ 3 12 do.
IMPERIAL PINTS, do. 4 dozen each ...... „ 4 12 do.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY
SPARKS AND MOLINE.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each ...... Rs. 6 0 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 do. ...... „ 4 [illegible] do.
SINGLE DOZENS AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PETROLEUM LAMPS!
LAMPS. LAMPS.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROOKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 60 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An Unfailing Remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

"THE TERAI HAT."
A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Can be folded and closely packed without damage.
Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW. Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces. Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N.W. Provinces. Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies:—
JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 30.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Stafford'shire Stoneware,
From Rs. 75.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW APPARATUS
FOR THE
PRODUCTION OF ICE.

APPARATUS for operating on Two Decanters, or Vases, with accessories complete. Net Cash .... Rs. 250

Ditto ditto on Four Decanters or Vases, with accessories complete. Net Cash .... „ 450

Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter being specially useful for Cooling Water or other Liquids.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH MACHINE.

THE PORTABLE FOUNTAIN AQUARIUM.
(STORERS PATENT.)

This very Handsome and Ingenious Novelty forms an elegant Addition to the Drawing-room.

The square ebonized base is 42 inches in height, and 16 inches across; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with coloured cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12 inches deep and 14 inches in width; it is composed of very strong [illegible] Glass. There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain [illegible] tastefully hidden by aquatic-cork weeds, shells, &c.

The Fountain is perpetual in its action, and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.

Price, complete with Drapery, Rs. 200 Cash.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS.
TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS
AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture can be obtained, AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE ready for IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ...... Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
Overland do	25 0	Bathing Draws	2 0	Portmanteaux or	12 8	Portable Baths for Travellers ... from	30 0
Warm do	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 14	"Overland Trunks	23 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Solid Leather Trunks	49 0	Sponge Bags	2 8
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap Boxes	1 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Cotton Socks	9 [illegible]	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Soap Tablets	1 0
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0	Warm do	15 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Tooth Brushes	0 14
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Guards	0 14
Flannel do Shrunk (Per Half Dozen)	49 0	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Courier Bags	8 12	Nail do.	0 10
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 8	Pin Scarfs	1 0	Soiled Linen do	1 12	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests (Per Half Dozen)	14 0	Sailors Knots	1 12	Money Belts	3 8	Hat Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	24 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Shoe Horns	1 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ... from	[illegible]
Travelling Caps	3 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2
		Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8		
		Blankets, each	9 8	Travelling do.	2 0		
		Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ... from	15 0	Air Pillows	6 0		

FROM THE ORIGINAL INTRODUCERS
AT THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ...... 10 to	16 8	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	[illegible]
Overland „	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8	Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Warm „	30 0	Sheets per pair	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4	„ Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	[illegible] 8
Dressing Gowns ... 9 to	20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets ...... each	10 8
Pyjamas (Each)	3 0	Solid Leather „	49 0	Rug Straps	[illegible] 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from ... 10 to	15 0
Oxford Shirts (Each)	6 0	Extra Large „	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resais or Quilt ... 7-8 to	12 8
White do. (Each)	4 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from ... 7-8 to	12 8
Best Shrunk Flannel (Each)	8 0	Extra Large	24 0	Linen „ „ „	6 0	Umbrellas with cover	9 0
Silk and Wool (Each)	8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Printed Cambric Shirts ... 4 to	4 8	Courier Bags	4 8	Cotton Socks „	11 8	„ Mitts	1 8
Spun Silk Shirts	11 0	Money Belts	2 8	Warm do	15 8	„ Mufflers	2 12
Under Vests ... 3-8 to	6 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	0 12
„ Pants ... 6 to	8 0	Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21 0	Sponge Bags	2 6	Sailor's Knot from	1 8
Travelling Caps	3 8			Sponges	3 [illegible]		
				Soap Boxes	1 8		

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on articles therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sizes.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete, in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Tubes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various colors.
Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. Travelling Bags.
[illegible] Bottles of sizes.
Smith's English Bellows. Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins. Flag Bunting.
Bunting Twine.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and begs to solicit the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR ANZOLI'S
SECOND GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON
SATURDAY, 3rd OCT. 1874,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five) each per SHARE have THIS DAY been MADE by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Chief Offices, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.
CAPITAL £[illegible] STERLING.
INDIAN BRANCH.
Chief Office, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to,

FELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

BOMBAY, 29th SEPTEMBER 1874.

GEO. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned hereby request you to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, at an early date, at the TOWN HALL, to give expression to the sense of loss the City has sustained by the untimely death of the late HONOURABLE NARAYEN VASUDEVJEE and to take steps for perpetuating his MEMORY.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servants,

J. A. Forbes.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Andrew R. Scoble.
John Wilson.
C. Currey.
Kessowjee Naique.
[illegible] Wadia.
E. W. Ravenscroft.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell.
L. M. Fogo.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.
H. Ballard.
G. P. Cooper.
Gopaldass Mathoordass.
Frank [illegible].
[illegible] Poonjabhoy.
[illegible]
Bomanjee Framjee.
F. F. Arbuthnot.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
A. V. Ward.
Nana Moroji.
J. M. Maclean.
Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.
N. M. Wadia.
Thomas Blaney.
Pherozshah M. Mehta.
E. James.
Grattan Geary.
Dwarkadas Vasunjee.
J. Jefferson.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
W. Thom.
Venayeck Bhow Sahib, Sanglecker.
Maneckjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
[illegible] Kirkham.
Soonderdas Mooljee.
Homujee Cursetjee Dady.
Tapidas Virjdass.
Leslie Crawford.
C. Framjee.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Pleader.
F. D. Parker.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
A. H. Hughes.
Ragoonath Narayen Khote.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servie.
Sydney Smith.
H. A. H. Wadia.
G. A. Barnett.
Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia.
C. Douglas.
P. Tobin.
Henry Cook.
Khunderao C. Bedarker.
C. A. Winter.
Khatao Mucconjee.
Dady Manockjee Limjee.
J. R. Duxbury.
Shantar [illegible] Narayen.
S. A. De Carvalho.
A. Fraser.
Nursey Kessowjee.
D. S. Kemp.
E. A. Sassoon.
Lukhmidass Khimjee.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
M. Mull.
Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee.
Arthur C. Oliphant.
Kahandas Muncheram.
Janardhun Gopal.
Thakurdas Atmaram.
Dossabhoy Bazonjee, G.G.M.C.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.

Arthur Latham.
S. P. Framjee.
Hirjee Ardaseer Dady.
J. Gordon.
Vassudeo Pandurung.
W. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Hajee Futtay Mahomed.
Hajee Currim Mahomed Soolaman.
T. F. P. Martin.
Morarjee Gocuidass.
Limjee Manockjee.
Muncherjee Framjee Cama.
Michael F. De Quadros.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Shantaram Vithul.
Thomas S. Weir.
Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia.
Sorabjee Framjee Patell.
Sorabjee Rustomjee Bhubhaw.
V. B. Lucmonjee.
John E. Hutchinson.
Maneckjee Burjorjee.
H. Wynford Barrow.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Jehangeer Gustadjee.
Hormusjee Jehangeer Dady.
Pestanjee Kavasjee.
Edaljee Bomonjee Mirza.
Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Rienzi Walton.
Cowasjee Jehangeer Jassawalla.
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.
Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.
Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia.
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady.
Ramjee Luckmidass.
Cursetjee Cowasjee Maneckjee.
Hakim Mahomed Kassim.
Framjee Edaljee.
S. Abraham.
Edaljee Rustomjee.
Hussein Moosa Rahimtoola.
N. R. Motabhoy.
Hajee Rahimtoola Sooleman.
Sandrow Roghoonath.
P. F. Gomes, G. G. M. C.
Mahomed Ally.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee.
Joosub Rahimtoola.
Dorabjee Sorabjee Banajee.
D. M. Dalaca.
Hajee Sooleman Hajee Chottani.
Vithala Rava Venayeck Sanglecker.
Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandooppwalla.
Gungadass Kishoredass.
Merwanjee Pestonjee Chinigar.
Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody.
Hajee Abdool Hajee Ahmed.
G. Dunn, Esq.
Vehedagh Ismail.
Bazonjee Muncherjee.
Muncherjee M. Bhownaggree.
Framjee Shapoorjee, G. G. M. C.
Nanabhoy R. Chichgur.
B. Tyebjee.
J. S. Cama.
Ardaseer Framjee.
K. C. Badhurjee, G. G. M. C.
H. Nowrojee Sackhatwalla.
Atmaram Pandoorung.
Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Chery.
L. M. U. Bombay.
Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgur.

I HEREBY give Notice, that in accordance with the above REQUISITION a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th OCTOBER 1874, at 4 P.M.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
Agents.

1st January 1[illegible].

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS,

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World; who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS,
In ordinary, to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
ditto, and in morocco cases	29	to	120
and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	[illegible]	to	100
ditto, ditto combined, in case	31	to	120
BOWL AND SPOON, in cases	105	to	170
FEEDING BOTTLES	80	to	40
PAP BOATS	16	to	25
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	35
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, and 3 sizes			
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	[illegible]	to	30

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon ...... Rs. 200 to 250.

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ...... „ 575 to 1000.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroye, salvers, goblets, mugs, [illegible] &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND SALAY QUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. [illegible]

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 63 to Rs. 85.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. [illegible]

The Mignionette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going [illegible] days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

YESTERDAY having been a holiday in Liverpool there was no Cotton market, but this morning's report comes quiet and unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 6,000.

The American figures are somewhat significant, the receipts at the ports on Saturday being 8,000 bales and on Monday 13,000, giving no reason to look for any diminution from last year's crop.

Consols this morning opened at 92¼. French Rentes at 99½, a decline of ¼, and Bar Silver at 57 11/16d., an advance of 1/16d. per oz. These quotations are not so much in favour of the Home Money Market as might have been expected from the previous day's advices, a payment of £51,000 into the Bank of England and a decline of 2s. per quarter in Wheat having been advised; but it should be borne in mind that for money to keep at its present level at this time of the year is of itself an indication of extreme ease, as in ordinary seasons, from now to the beginning of December, a more active demand is generally looked for.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has if anything shown rather more firmness, although there is no apparent reason for it. In all probability the position is owing to an indisposition to do business, both on the part of buyers and sellers, each side being inclined to believe in an advantage in holding off; but there is no actual change in prospects, nor is the influence likely to affect the market. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 10 1/16d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 10⅜d. „
Credits, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 10½d. „
Document Bills, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10 9/16d. „

In demand bills on Calcutta a fair amount of business has been done at par, but 60 days' sight is unaltered at ¼ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very flat; some sales of Fours have been made at Rs. 102⅝; Fours and a half may be quoted nominally at Rs. 104½; and Fives and a half at Rs. 109⅜.

The SHARE MARKET has been rather less active to-day as regards Spinning and Weaving Companies, but neither in these nor in other denominations have prices altered materially.

COTTON is steady at unchanged rates. There is little buying going on, and arrivals from up-country are still smaller, the receipts for the past four days being only 581 bales. No further contracts have been made in new crop, but we may quote Hinghunghaut at Rs. 220 and Good Fair Omrawuttee at Rs. 180 per candy.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at £1-18-9 by steamer.

PIECE GOODS although not in particularly active request are slightly better than yesterday, and in one or two descriptions there is rather more doing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	33
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	752½
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	430
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do. of Madras ...	1,200
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	300
40,000	125	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A C	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India...	121
[illegible]	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	61

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co.	1,300
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	128
750	2,000	2,000	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	1,320
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20 stock		p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
——	£20	109	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
——	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	—
——	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
——	£10	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares ...	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,250	all	15 0*	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,3[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	9 0*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,250
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,100
[illegible]	5,000	all	100 p.s*	Bombay United ...	1,625
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills ...	290
[illegible]	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning ...	1,190
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,865
1,500	[illegible]	all	125 p.s*	Fleming S. W. Co. ...	1,230
7,500	1,000	all	115 p.s*	Great Eastern ...	1,325
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co. ...	1,525
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,630
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning ...	1,380
[illegible]	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning ...	1,175
[illegible]	1,000	500	35 p.s*	Madras U. Spinning ...	1,225
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's ...	1,570
[illegible]	1,000	all	210 p.s*	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,560
[illegible]	615	al	340*	Oriental ...	875
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	150 p.s	Sooderdas Spinning ...	1,070
500	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,350	100 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	880
100	50	all	18 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co. ...	610
250	3,000	300	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co ...	1,010
250	1,500	20,000	...	Alfred Mills Co ...	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	100 p.s	Apollo Press Co. ...	4,100
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,875
200	2,000	all	100 p.s	Bombay Press Co. ...	1,425
200	500	all	40 p.s	Do New. ...	450
350	1,000	1,000	25 p.s	Broach Cotton Co ...	550
100	1,500	..	175 p.s	Carwar Company ...	700
[illegible]	1,500	all	70 p.s	Colaba Press Co. ...	1,350 xd.
350	2,000	all	250 p.s	East India Press Co. ...	2,000
150	5,000	all	300 p.s	Fort Press Co. ...	4,300
3 0	2,000	2,000	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	175
3 0	500	all	100 p	French Press Co. ...	425
750	5,000	1,000	75 p	Imperial Press Co. ...	450
400	450	35	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	470
[illegible]	2,500	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,850
120	2,500	750	150 p	Prince of Wales Press ...	1,750
2 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co. ...	1,000
4 0	850	75	45 p.s	Scinde Press Co. ...	480
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited ...	[illegible]
1 0	1,500	1,250	Rs. 60	Victoria Press, Madras ...	800
150	1,850	all	14 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,060
450	1,000	all	100 p.s*	Volkart's United Press Co.	150

* Per share for the half year

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. & O. s.s. GEELONG arrived in Madras Roads from Calcutta on Friday with the following passengers:—For Southampton—Mrs. Shead and infant, Mrs. Abra, Lieutenant S. K. Gordon, Lieutenant R. C. Hood, Mr. F. Hinde and Mr. DeMonte.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO & CO.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER PERSIA sails to-morrow with the following passengers:—For Genoa—Captain and Mrs. Hennell, Mrs. Crompton, one European maid, Mr. Michael Kiernan, and Mr. Morris Coleman, Father Luppi. For Leghorn—Captain F. H. Kelly. For Port Said—Mr. Teta Genero. For Naples—Mr. Giovanni Torre.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Albania	Seely	Calcutta.

The Steamer Coconada, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
25	Geelong (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana, s, 9 cases iron nuts, Hurrydass Jairam; 9 casks [illegible] and 1,004 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jeewa.

FROM LONDON.

Kiga, s, 500 bundles nail rod iron, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy. Ethiopia, s, 3 cases iron scale beams, 15 nos and 4 cases iron weights, 9 cases iron tacks, and 115 kegs iron nails, Heptoola Allybhoy; 125 kegs red lead, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 4 cases candles, Narsojee Sewjee.

Carmarthenshire, 3 cases blacking, M. P. Writer.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 6 casks brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 75 cases liqueur, J. K. Batliwala; 3 cases brandy, Heerjeebhoy Manockjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Paramatta, s, 110 bales wool, Tricumjee Hunsraz; 2 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khattow and Co; 90 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 25 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee; 57 bales cotton, V. K. Ghelia and Co; 1 case shawls, Harnaron Papalra; 50 bales hemp, Nathoo Sonderjee; 273 cwts linseed, Soonderdass Mooljee; 79 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan, s, 11 bales hides, Sackerjathybhoy Futtybhoy; 12 cases [illegible], Merallybhoy Dama; 43 cwts horns, Fazal Mahomed Dama, 8 bales hides and skins, Rymoobhoy Goolam Mahomed; 739 cwts orchilla weed, Porria Topun; 10 bundles gallingal and 15 packages colingan, Mooljee Govindjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rhone, s, 3,571 cwts wheat and 750 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

[illegible], s, 30 [illegible] and 1 bag [illegible], Framjee D. Wadia and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi, s, 150 bales cotton, G. Sirg and Co; 1 bale hides, Stearns Hobart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 3 bales hides, G. Sirg and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mooltan, s, 1 box shawls, Mamoodbhoy M. Mesree.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi, s, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi, s, 50 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon; 6 packages raisins, Luckhmidass Vundravandass and Co; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Terpall Narsingdass.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba. Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 0h. 51m. 12·8 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M. and 10 P.M.—	September—1874.						
	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·700	·663	·688	·662	·646	·707	·765
Temperature of the Air	78·6	80·1	78·1	78·8	81·4	83·0	82·7
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·7	76·9	77·0	77·3	79·6	80·0	79·3
Dew Point	75·4	75·7	76·5	76·9	79·0	79·0	78·1
Relative Humidity of Air	·960	·872	·949	·91[illegible]	·924	·889	·866
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0	6·6	8·0	7·6	7·2	7·6	6·2
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	79·7	83·5	80·8	81·8	84·2	86·1	86·5
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. ...	75·0	75·8	76·5	74·0	79·0	79·0	78·2
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	173	238	280	257	246	223	185
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 1½ feet above the ground	1·98	0·15	1·55	0·46	0·00	0·00	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 27th Sept. 82 inches 16 cents.

(a) N, WNW, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW, NE.
(b) ESE, E, NE, NW, WNW, NW.
(c) NE, ENE, WNW, NW, WNW, NW, WNW.
(d) WNW, W, SSW, SSE, WSW, WNW, NW.
(e) WNW, W, WNW.
(f) W, WNW.
(g) WNW, W, WNW, NW.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 29th September, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 81, rainfall 35 cents.

CARWAR, 29th September, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·95, rainfall 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 29th September, 11-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east south-West, thermometer maximum 80, minimum 75, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·83, rainfall 23 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·85.

VIZAGAPATAM, 29th September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 81.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 29th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 29th September, 3-40 P.M., via Turkey, 28th September, 2 19 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th September, 11-55 A.M., via Turkey, 28th September, 5-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—29TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th September, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

Via Suez, 29th September, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 43 minutes.

Latest date from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th September, 11-23 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 52 minutes.

Via Turkey, [illegible] September, 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 12 minutes.

Via Suez, 29th September, 10-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 29th September, 4 P.M. Time in transit [illegible] hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th September is as follows:—

		Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	....	4 33	0 19
„	Delhi	5 10	3 49
„	Kurrachee	0 39	0 4
„	Madras	1 0	0 6

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN continuation of previous orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to decide that the invalid and retiring pensions admissible to warrant officers while in India and in England shall be as follows:—

I.—Warrant officers invalided in India, after completion of the full or half periods of service laid down in paragraph 15 of G. G. O. No. 59 of 1868, are entitled (See para 28 Sec. XXVII of Pay and Audit Code of 1849) while in India to the full invalid pension of their rank. If subsequently desirous of returning to England, those invalided after completing full periods of service will from date of embarkation be allowed the full retiring pension of their rank, whilst those invalided after having served half the periods in question will be restricted from date of embarkation to four-fifths of the retiring pension of their rank, as prescribed in G. G. O. No. 549 of 1868 for warrant officers invalided while on leave in England.

II.—Warrant officers invalided in India before they have served half the periods prescribed will only be allowed the invalid pension of the grades next below their own, and will, if desirous of returning to England, be entitled from date of embarkation to four-fifths of the retiring pensions of those grades.

III.—Warrant officers retiring (not invalided) in England or India with insufficient service to enable them to retire on the pension of their grade will be dealt with under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 496 of 1860. [*General Order by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council in the Military Department, Fort William, the 17th April 1860. No. 496 of 1860.*—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has decided that all warrant officers, after twenty-one years' service, who are not entitled to the advantages of the grade on account of insufficient service in the department, shall be allowed the pension of the rank next below that of Sub-Conductor, viz., that of Sergeant Major, being (2) two shillings and (6) six pence per diem, or (45) forty-five pounds (12) twelve shillings and (6) six pence per annum, provided that the last five years of service shall have been in a rank superior to that of Sergeant.]

IV.—Warrant officers proceeding to England after being pensioned in India will be provided with the passage money of their rank or free passage under existing rules, but it must be distinctly understood that those who proceed to England after being invalided will have no claim to be re-admitted to the invalid or Indian pension of their rank in the event of their returning to India.

The rates of pension of those warrant officers whose unfitness for active service may be caused by their own conduct or habits will be those laid down in G. G. O. No 598 dated 7th June 1870.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 28.

Reed, Lieut-Col, Royal Artillery, from duty, from [illegible].
[illegible], Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Geoghegan, Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Deesa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 26.)

Mr R Olbard, Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Bhandara from Mr R H Finch, Asst Comr, on the 12th instant.

Mr R H Finch, Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur, on the 17th instant.

Furlough to Europe for nine months, is granted to Mr W B Jones, Offg Comr, Nagpur Division, from the 1st Dec next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, with the usual one month's subsidiary leave counting as privilege leave.

Capt T H B Brooke, Offg Supt, Jabalpur School of Industry and Central Jail, on being relieved by Col Ranken, will officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Jabalpur. Mr F Venning, Offg Judge Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, on being relieved by Capt Brooke, will officiate temporarily as Depy Comr of Sagar.

Mr H Hooper, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Pench Irrigation to be Kamptee Division, Buildings and Roads Branch, for special duty. The transfer to have effect from the 15th proximo.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Sept 24.)

Mr C P Bird, Asst Comr, having reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, is reappointed an Asst Comr of the third class in the Punjab.

Mr H C T Robinson, Asst Comr, Dehra Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the outpost of Rajanpur, vice Mr G E Gladstone, offg as Depy Comr of the district, with effect from the 14th September 1874.

Mr T H Thornton, D C L, took over charge of his duties as Secy to Govt, Punjab and its Dependencies, from Mr C M Rivaz, on the 19th Sept 1874.

Mr C M Rivaz took over charge of his duties as Offg Under-Secy to Govt, Punjab and its Dependencies, from Mr C L Tupper on the 19th Sept 1874.

The Revd H F Corbyn, Chaplain of Abbottabad, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 1st Oct 1874 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr T H Hesdon, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Hissar to the Gurgaon district.

Mr J H Herdon, Dist Supt of Police, has obtained ninety three days' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W McG Drysdale, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Amritsar, vice Mr J McAndrew, on leave.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr E L Chardé, Dist Supt of Police, Gurgaon, from the date of his making over charge.

The following Order is confirmed:—

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 16th May 1874, confirmed in Punjab Order, No 102, dated 2nd June 1874, is altered as under:—

Capt A Vivian, 2nd in Comd and Squadn Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Lieut C C Egerton, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squadn Officer, until relieved by Capt R B Lockwood.

Capt R B Lockwood, 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties, from the date of his rejoining from garrison course of instruction.

Mr W Habbut, Acct, 3rd grade P W Dept, is transferred, from the Kohat Division to the 2nd Division, Ambalah and Lahore Road, which he joined on the 18th Sept 1874.

With the approval of the Govt of India, Capt R H Palmer, Ex Engr, Special Works Division, Bari Doab Canal, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, of the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr J D Smith on privilege leave.

Mr T J P Jeffery, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed forty-five days' privilege leave from the afternoon of the 4th Sept 1874. This cancels Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification dated 6th July 1874.

Mr G M R Field, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 26.)

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Maj R C B Tanner, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, is allowed one month's privilege leave commencing from the 15th Sept. 1874, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one and a half month is granted to Mr W W McNair, Asst Surveyor, from the 2nd Sept. 1874.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B Flindell, a Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Capt S W Jenner, R E, Ex Engr, Special Military Works Branch, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from 5th Septr.

Lieut J F Garwood, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Ex Engr of the Meerut Division, Military Works, from the forenoon of the 10th Aug 1874, during the absence of Capt W H Beckett on privilege leave.

This cancels this office Notification No 24 of 1st Aug 1874.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Capt T C Manderson, R E, Ex Engr 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works. Capt Manderson availed himself thereof on the 12th instant.

Lieut W G Nicholson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works, during the absence on leave of Capt Manderson, R E, subject to confirmation by the Govt of India. Lieut Nicholson assumed charge on the 11th instant.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Lieutenant B Scott, R E, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr M S Dooley, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Chenab Section to the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle, which Division he joined on the 8th Septr 1874.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

The Offg Controller, P W Accounts, Central India, made over, and the Depy Controller, State Railway Accounts, Central India, received charge of the Neemuch State Railway Accounts on the 16th Sept 1874, in accordance with Govt of India, P W Dept, Resolution dated 21st Aug 1874.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Capt C M Moberly, Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, made over, and Mr F Morrison, Asst Examiner of Railway Accounts, received, charge of the Office of Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts on the afternoon of 14th Sept 1874.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the British Burmah Police, with effect from the 6th instant, the date on which Lieut Col J Duvel, Supt of Police, 1st grade retired from the service:—

Capt C A Munro, Supt, 2nd grade, and Offg Supt, 1st grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment; Capt R Houghton, Supt, 3rd grade, and Offg Supt, 2nd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment; Mr G D Anderson, Supt, 4th grade, and Offg Supt, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment; Mr B H Davison, Supt, 5th grade, and Offg Supt, 4th grade is confirmed in the latter appointment; Mr R Redpath, Asst Supt and Offg Supt, 5th grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment and Mr W Hennay, Offg Asst Supt, is confirmed in his appointment.

This order cancels the Notification No 435, dated 2nd July last.

The following Extract, from a Despatch from H M's Secy of State for India, dated the 27th August 1874, is published for general information:—

"The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the Divisions of your Government placed against their names:—

Mr Hugh Shakespear Barnes, N W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; Mr Eustace John Kitts, N W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; Mr Francis Loraine Petre, N W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; Mr John Delabere Gael, Bengal; Mr Cecil Michael Wilford Bratt, Bengal; Mr William Dunbar Blyth, Bengal; Mr Robert George Thomson, N W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; Mr Francis Henry Harding, Bengal; Mr Joseph Kennedy, Bengal; Mr Henry Savage, Bengal; Mr James Ramsay Drummond, N W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; Mr Hugh Fraser, N W P Punjab, and Oudh; Mr William Garlerson Jackson, N W Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr Richard Morris Dane, N W Provinces Punjab, and Oudh; Mr Harry Lee, Bengal; Mr Robert Carstairs, Bengal; Mr Percival Nelson Langdon, Bengal; Mr John Henry Harrison, N W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; Mr John Alexander Anderson, N W Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr Henry Arthur Desforges Phillips, Bengal; Mr Frederick Beatson Taylor, Bengal; Mr David Norton, Bengal; Mr Arthur Edwin Comerford Casey, N W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; Mr John Arthur Jeffreys, N-W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; Mr William Robert Millar, Bengal; and Mr Robert Ferguson Gibbon, N W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the British Burmah Commission:—

Mr E Richardson, Extra Asst Comr, 1st class, 1st grade, to be Senior Extra Asst Comr; Mr A L Hough, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, to be an Extra Asst Comr, 1st class, 1st grade; Mr G E Barr, Asst Revenue Settlement Officer on probation, to be an Extra Asst Comr, 2nd class, 1st grade; Moung Shway Boo, Extra Asst Comr, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Extra Asst Comr, 2nd class 1st grade; Moung Tu Poot, Moung Bwah, Moung Gan, Moung Wyke, and Moung Kyoo, Akhoonwoons, to be Extra Asst Comrs, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Dr W Waagen, Asst, 3rd grade, in the Geological Survey of India, has obtained four months' leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him dated the 23rd December 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Montague Millett, of the late 43rd N I, Dist Supt of Police Punjaub,—for one year.

H E the Govr Gen of India has been pleased to appoint Lieut E Hartopp, of the 10th Hussars, to be an Aide-de-Camp on H E's Personal Staff.

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 173, dated the 27th August 1874, are published for general information:—The undermentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 31st March 1874, viz:—

John Lane Corbett, Samuel Haslett Browne, Edward Mair, James Armstrong, Lewis Richard Dawson, John Crichton Shircore, George John Malcolm Smith, Horace Parr-Vold, John Campbell Fullarton, and Charles James Hislop Warden.

[illegible] the period of their residence at Netley [illegible] to the 4th Aug 1874 inclusive.

Lieut-Col A Mackenzie, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class having returned to departmental duty, will officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, with effect from 14th Sept 1874; junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Army Comsy Dept.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt George Campbell Ross, B S C, 3rd Squadn Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, for two years.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of General Mr Soppit, Madras Infantry, on the 7th July 1874, the name of—Maj Genl J M B Fraser-Tytler, C B, B S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls; that of—Col C Harris, B S C, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls; and that of—Maj G C Depree, B S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Cols on the Indian Graduation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Brevet-Captain Philip Durham Henderson, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, from 8th July 1874, in succession to Genl M Soppit, Madras Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut Col George Herbert Murray Aynsley, M S C, 13th Sept 1874.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Maj (Brev Lieut Col) Harry Hammon Lyster, V C, 20th Sept 1874.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Capt James William O'Dowda, 12th Sept 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval—Lieut Henry Paterson.—23rd Sept 1874.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut (Brevet Capt) Vincent Rivaz,—B S C, 12th Sept 1874

Capt V Rivaz, B S C, promoted to the rank of Capt is permitted to retain the appointment of Qr Mr of the 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 12th Sept 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Harry Murray MacKenzie, of the 21st Hussars, 2nd Squadn Subn, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—5th Aug 1873.

The services of Capt (Brev Maj) G W C Plowden, B S C, Offg Bgde Maj, Meerut, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—3rd Cavalry.

Capt H S Stewart, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Comd during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt C J O Fitz Gerald, or until further orders.

Lieut R H Forrest, Squadn Subn (on probation), to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt H S Stewart.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Depy Surgn Genl Henry Burges Buckle, C B, of the Medical Dept,—for six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Marine Dept Notification, dated the 14th Sept 1874, the services of Mr C J Wortley and Mr J B Morgan are to be considered as placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, with effect from the date on which they may be transferred to the Sea Surveys, instead of from the date previously notified.

Under instructions from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, the Rt Hon the Govr General in Council is pleased to notify that table money, in accordance with the following scale, will be paid by the Indian Govt for the entertainment of its officers on board H M's ships of War employed in the Indian seas:—

Officers.		Ladies.	Children of both Sexes. Between 16 and 7 years.	Under 7 years.
		P. diem £ s. d.	P. diem £ s. d.	P. diem £ s. d.
Governor .... Commander-in-Chief	£4 per diem for first 7 days. £1-1 per diem afterwards.	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 5 3
Members of Council Bishops .... Political Residents...	£3 per diem, for first 7 days. £1-1 per diem, afterwards.	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 5 3
Commissioners .... Political Agents ...... Secretaries to Government. General Officers ...... Consuls	£1-1 per diem for first 14 days. £0-15 per diem afterwards	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 5 5
Officers on the Staff and other Officers of rank entitling them to places at the Captain's Table or at the Lieutenant's mess.	£0-15 per diem, for every day	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 9

In the case of officers who are not specifically provided for in the abovementioned scale of charges, the rates to be paid should be regulated by the relative rank of such officers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R K Williams resumed charge of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, from Mr Quinlan on the forenoon of the 24th Aug 1874.

Mr R P O'Connor is appointed Acct, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

The undermentioned passed students of the Presidency College Calcutta, are appointed to the P W Dept, in the grades specified and posted as follows:—

Mr A G Bremner, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, and Mr W P Milne, Engr Apprentice—To Bengal Provinces.

Mr W W Shanks, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept, during the absence of Mr Thorpe, or until further orders. Mr Shanks joined his appointment on the 19th Sept 1874.

The services of Mr C H [illegible], Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, are dispensed with from 25th Aug 1874.

In continuation of P W Dept Notification No 511 of 10th September 1874, the following transfers are ordered:—

Ex Engrs, 1st grade; Major T Brown, R E, from Military Works Branch, to Establishment Director of State Railways; Maj G Newmarch, R E, from Central India to British Burmah; and Capt E Swetenham, R E, from British Burmah to Central India.

Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Mr W E F Handcock, from Military Works Branch, to Establishment Director of State Railways.

Ex Engrs, 4th grade; Capt A G Begbie, R E, from State Railways to Military Works Branch, and Lieut S C Turner, R E, from State Railways to Military Works Branch.

Asst Engrs, 1st grade; Mr R King, from British Burmah to Rajpootana; Mr W H Bonsall, from British Burmah to Central India; Mr A W De Crettes, from British Burmah to Assam; Mr E W Oakes, from British Burmah to Hyderabad, and Mr E Grammatzki, from Mysore, Mr G H Bayley, from Mysore, to Central Provinces.

Capt H R Le M Carey, S C, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Asst Controller of P W Accounts Punjab. Capt Carey joined his appointment on the forenoon 7th Sept 1874.

Errata—In P W Dept Notification No 510 of 10th Sept 1874, the following corrections should be made:—

APPENDIX A.

Total Number of Supg Engrs for N W Provinces, Irrigation, from "3" to "4."

Number of Supg Engrs, 2nd grade, for State Railways under Director from "4" to "3."

Number of Supg Engrs, 2nd grade, for State Railways not under Director, from "1 2nd grade and 2 3rd grade" to "none 2nd grade and 1 3rd grade."

Add "1" Supg Engr, 3rd grade, to Establishment for Govt control of Guaranteed Railways.

APPENDIX B.

Under "Present" Assistants, alter total from "140" to "139."

Under heading "To be eventually established at" "Executives for State Railways under Director, alter [illegible] to [illegible]."

Under heading "Assistants," alter total from "171" to "159."

Mr J P Steel, R E, Offg Under-Secy [illegible], is [illegible] P W Dept Establishment at [illegible], is granted privilege leave from the 6th to the 31st Aug 1874, both days inclusive.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & CO.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COLDSTREAM—September 23rd, at Hissar, the wife of W. Coldstream, C. S., of a daughter.

HAWKES—September 26th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieutenant R. T. Hawkes, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

SEYMOUR—September 23rd, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. S. D. Seymour, Manager "Indian Public Opinion," of a daughter.

DEATH.

CRUICKSHANKS—September 25th, at Poonamallee, Valentine, second son of Mr. William Cruickshanks, C. M. S., aged 23 years and 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

NOT long ago a certain sepoy named Ramaswamy, of the 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, was tried by a Native General Court Martial at Bangalore. The man's crime—one by no means uncommon, we are sorry to say, in the native armies of India—was an assault upon his native superior officer, which resulted in the death of the latter. It would appear that the Soubadar Major of that regiment was in the habit of visiting Private Ramaswamy's *house*—or, in other words, the Private's *wife*—during her husband's absence from home, and that this man Ramaswamy remonstrated with the Soubadar Major more than once upon the subject. The replies he received were characteristic. "I "am an old man," the Soubadar is reported to have said, "and you are to look upon my visits "as paternal in character." In effect there seems no reason to suppose that Private Ramaswamy's wife was unfaithful to him; but although the Soubadar Major was an old man, and his assurances of all innocence of design were most vehemently expressed, the Private remained dissatisfied; so much so, that he one day took an occasion that presented itself at the cleaning of arms to run a bayonet into the old gentleman, who was upon only paternal visiting terms with Mrs. Ramaswamy, his wife. The Soubadar Major died of the wound, the sepoy was tried by court martial and condemned to death, all the details for the execution were arranged, but at the last moment he was reprieved; and it remains only to consider how far this man was deserving of death and whether the native army is to be congratulated upon his escape or not. The whole story reminds one of some military scandal at home. There is the young, handsome, and light-headed wife of Lieutenant So and So, or Captain This and That, a garrison belle probably, most likely penniless, and a flirt of some years' standing. To her comes a stuffed and padded old General Officer with a terrible Indian reputation, a Silenus in his ways, but a man of some weight in society too. The lady likes the distinction of being on good terms with the General. She rides his horses, accepts his presents, and as a consequence of her indiscretion is well "talked of" in Club, tea fight, and mess-room. By and bye the husband can stand it no longer, and mildly calls his superior officer to account. "My dear boy," says the other, "don't make a mountain out of a mole-hill. "It is true that I admire your amiable and "highly accomplished lady—who does not? "—but is there any harm in that? I am "an old fellow; old enough to be her father, "in fact; therefore, consider my visits as "simply paternal in character, and come and "dine at the Club to-night." The husband hearkens, not altogether satisfied. It is true the old General is over seventy, with false teeth, a wig, dyed and painted, nevertheless the world is censorious, and will make scandal out of a mummy if there happens to be nothing fresher at hand. However, he accepts the General's invitation to a quiet rubber, and things go on as before. But Iagos abound, and it is not long before one of them precipitates matters for our Othello. He assaults the old General—with words probably—some fine night in the smoking room or the lavatory, and a great scandal ensues that can only be quieted by the Divorce Court.

Now up to a certain point in these two cases it will be observed that the husband of the English lady and the lord and master of Mrs. Ramaswamy behave in much the same manner. They may both be convinced of the harmlessness of their old friend's attentions, but it is the world's conversation on the affair that drives them distracted. Then they exhibit distraction in different ways, but each one characteristically of his country and creed. The native thrusts a bayonet into the man who has caused him to be talked of in connection with his wife, and the other applies some opprobrious terms to his enemy in the presence of persons he knows will repeat them. If he goes further than this it will only be to the extent of knocking the old gentleman's hat off, or "hitting "him in the eye," as an authority on the Code of Honour advised in a celebrated case some time ago. He would never dream of stabbing his foe with a bayonet or a knife. But, if he did, what would the country and the Courts say of it? Very much the same, probably, as what was said of the Sepoy Ramaswamy, and we should possibly have the offender sentenced to be hanged, but escaping under extenuating circumstances, or something of that sort. It might be only a case of a few months' imprisonment, however, if the husband knocked the General down the Club steps with his clenched fist, and left him stone dead at the bottom of them. It is the knife that Englishmen detest, and no jury would be inclined to pass over the use of a bayonet in a case of the kind supposed. But, in considering the crime committed by this man Ramaswamy, it is absolutely necessary to make some allowances for the difference between native ideas of revenge and our own, as well as for the excitability of the native temperament. There is nothing disgraceful to the native mind in the act of stabbing a man deserving of death. It thinks no more of using the cold and treacherous steel than we do the hot and ready fist, and no doubt there are thousands of Private Ramaswamy's co-religionists who applaud the deed he did as one praiseworthy and becoming a domestic person. It is no sin, we believe, but a merit with a Mussulman to chop off the head of a seducer; and though we by no means infer that the late Soubadar Major of the 36th Regiment M. N. I. was anything more than a somewhat antiquated male flirt, if he was even that, we cannot but think that, taking native manners and customs into consideration, there were extenuating circumstances in Private Ramaswamy's case, but only in its *civil* aspect: in its military, none whatever.

There can be no excuse, no palliation, for so grave a military offence as that of assassinating a superior. If crimes of this nature are to be pardoned, it is difficult to see how discipline can be maintained in an army where almost daily temptations are occurring to induce men to assault their officers. In the European army out here we have had many lamentable instances of crime of this description, and nothing succeeded in giving it a check but the determination of the Commander-in-Chief to hang without mercy men guilty of assaulting their superiors. But, if it is necessary to be firm in the matter with our own British soldiers, how much more needful is determination where a foreign and mercenary army is in question: officered, too, with but a few Europeans depending much upon their *prestige* of force of character for influence over their men. Happily assassination of European officers is a rare occurrence in the native army. It is only now and again that we hear of some obnoxious Adjutant being shot or fired at by a fanatical sepoy; but who can predict how long this immunity may extend should the native soldiery get it into their credulous heads th a [illegible] convicts may be [illegible] Capital punishment is [illegible] a necessary evil where [illegible] military discipline are in [illegible] impelled we might be to [illegible] man Ramaswamy as a civ[illegible] an urge in his favour as [illegible]

But this case is also i[illegible] the tendencies of native [illegible] tride with the affecti[illegible] subordinates. We s[illegible] of this goes on in the [illegible] to the European officer[illegible] practice that deserves s[illegible] discovered, and indeed [illegible] liable to capital punishm[illegible] into his own hands has a rig[illegible] from personal revenge, to [illegible] chastisement of the superior who [illegible] him the worst injury that one man can [illegible] another. Discipline can hardly flourish where superiors are intriguing with the wives of their subordinates; and, although paternal visits to pretty young women from gay old gentlemen are comical enough in their way, they become very grave adventures, indeed, in connection with the violent passions, furious jealousies, and ready bayonets of our native soldiers.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT has drawn aside a corner of the veil behind which the misdeeds of many of the liquidators of Bombay have for years been hidden from the public gaze. We are far from joining in what has become a common article of faith in this city, that every liquidator is necessarily a rascal. Their profession places these men in a most invidious position, in which it is almost impossible for them to give satisfaction to the people they have to deal with; for, on the one hand, they are sure to be denounced as grasping and merciless oppressors if they exact what is due from the shareholders of bankrupt companies, while on the other hand they expose themselves to the suspicion of having acted corruptly if, out of consideration for poor wretches already overburdened with debts, they refrain from taking all that the law leaves at their mercy to satisfy the claims of creditors. A liquidator may, therefore, make up his mind to be abused, whatever he does; and we can readily believe that the liquidators who have during the last nine years made fortunes out of the wrecks of Bombay's prosperity may, in many cases, have been honourable gentlemen whom public rumour has grossly maligned. Still, the judgment given by Sir Charles Sargent in the case of Purshotumdass Vullubdass against the liquidators of the East India Bank shows that some of the stories current in Bombay about the tricks played by liquidators were in all probability but too well founded. The liquidators in this case took the simple course of getting on their side a majority of votes, and then agreeing to sell the assets of the Bank, which they knew were worth Rs. 1,20,000, for Rs. 59,500. The principal purchaser of a property thus deliberately sold at half the price was, it now turns out, Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, father of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, one of the two liquidators. The stubbornness of some of the shareholders who had not been taken into the confidence of the parties to this iniquitous bargain forced the case into Court; and Sir Charles Sargent has now set aside the sale as fraudulent, and promises to say something more about the conduct of the liquidators hereafter. This is almost the only case in which, however scandalous their misdeeds, liquidators have been fairly called to account for them; and it is only a pity that such an example was not made years ago, for it would undoubtedly have put a stop to a good deal of chicanery. The only consolation Bombay now has is to reflect that the rule of the liquidators has nearly come to an end, and that she has had sad experience enough to save her from ever again passing under their yoke.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE correspondent who furnished us with our statistics regarding the consumption of soda-water in Bombay informs us that we have read his figures wrongly. There are certainly fifty machines in the island, but each machine instead of being able to turn out 2,000 or even 1,000 bottles of soda-water a day can only produce from 200 to 300 dozens, and really produces much less in practice, so that the *total* number of dozens produced daily in the island is probably not more than 2,500. This of course makes Bombay appear in a totally different aspect regarding her daily consumption of soda-water, as instead of there being one bottle for each person there is only one bottle among every 20 persons, or, putting aside the "general" population, and taking only the ratepayers, of which respectable body of men there are about 4,000, seven bottles of soda-water to every voter! This is a fact of which voters may be proud. It certainly seems to add new lustre to the distinction of being a ratepayer. While speaking of soda-water, we may take occasion, with the view of giving the carbonic acid gas fair-play, to condemn the showy but wasteful practice of opening the bottle with a bang. By taking the cork suddenly out of a bottle of champagne, sodawater, or any other effervescing liquid, nearly all the gas from which the liquid obtains most of its liveliness and pungency escapes. "The following two hints," to quote from a recently published authority on the subject, "are offered as affording, if followed, the best conditions for obtaining a sharp and pungent glass of aërated water. The second rather clashes with common belief, but will be pronounced correct on a little reflection. It is found that the loss of about its own volume of carbonic acid gas is sufficient to reduce soda-water to a flat state, and the precautions recommended will considerably prevent such loss:—1st. A bottle previous to opening should be as cold as it can conveniently be made, either by being iced or cooled by evaporation. Putting ice in the tumbler is a poor substitute, as the gas escapes before the water reaches the tumbler. 2nd. Open very gently and decant carefully down the side of a sloped tumbler to produce as little effervescence as possible." The only thing to regret, if this advice is followed, is that the jovial pop, which always seems to indicate hearty drinking, will disappear before a crafty, cautious, careful style of bibulating worthy of a Scot of the Scots.

SECOND ANNUAL BOMBAY CHORAL FESTIVAL.

ON Michaelmas Day, yesterday, was held the Annual Choral Festival in the Cathedral, an appropriate day for such a service, especially if, as somebody has suggested, music be the language of the angels. The number of choirs in Bombay, most of them dressed in cassocks and surplices, shows the rapid increase amongst us, as amongst Englishmen everywhere, of the appreciation of music, and the dying away of the prejudice against its prominent use in our church services. Colaba, Byculla, Sonapore, Mazagon, each sent its choir to join that of the Cathedral in singing Evensong. Against the custom of using our Cathedrals as concert rooms many, and we think very justly, have a strong objection. Some of the so-called Choral Festivals in England held in this or that Cathedral are little else than concerts of sacred music, at which the audience behaves as at ordinary concerts. The musical masses sometimes performed at *Notre Dame* in Paris are much the same. The congregation seems to put aside the idea of there being any act of worship: we have seen sandwiches produced and eaten, and small telescopes in common use when the double opera glasses had been forbidden. In the Choral Festival of yesterday there was room for nothing of this kind. It was the usual evening service of the English Church sung throughout, with the addition of processional hymns, and therefore in no way out of place in a church. It began by the entrance in procession of about 120 choristers, followed by 6 or 8 clergymen, in surplices and cassocks, singing Hymn 384, out of *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, "Brightly gleams our banner." There was indeed no banner, nor a processional cross, nor swinging of incense as is now so common in such services in England; nor would the intro[illegible]

[illegible] choirs are composed generally [illegible] and this rule is strictly adhered to in [illegible] churches where modern English Catholicism is upheld as it is in most of the churches here represented by their choirs. [illegible] special Festival only was [illegible] it is easy to understand this introduction of the female voice, but if general improvement of the choirs as constituted, if an attempt to show what these choirs when united were capable of doing, were the chief object, then this introduction of an unusual element was calculated to frustrate it. We are thus unable to praise as fully as we would wish to the singing of the Anthem. We should like much to have heard how it would have been rendered if the assistance of these special female voices had been absent. In making this objection we would not be thought to object in any way to the use of female voices in church singing. If these voices are introduced in ordinary services, then they can fairly be used in these special services, but we think that this special help should scarcely be called in, if only to hide in a Choral Festival the inability of all the choirs combined to sing the required music. The best part of the whole was the singing of the hymns: in these, as in some of the responses, the full body of sound from these many voices was conspicuous, and enabled the congregation to realise that they were joining in something more than an ordinary Choral Evensong with a fairly trained choir. Successful on the whole as we deem this Choral Festival to have been, we think also that it would have been much more so if it had been held in a better building. Colaba Church, with its lofty proportions and large space, would have given far greater effect to the music.

The strongest impression left upon us is the utterly inadequate character of the present Cathedral to its position as the Cathedral Church of such a city as Bombay. A suggestion of better things is given in the new chancel, but even it is too small for the choir of a Cathedral. Like the proverbial addition of new cloth to old, it serves to bring out the ugliness of the rest of the clumsy building in a stronger light, and now that it has been built will probably hinder the erection of a separate and worthier edifice in a freer place. Any way, now that such noble buildings have been erected in Bombay for various secular purposes, buildings, too, of a peculiarly ecclesiastical appearance, we think that those who have the honour of ecclesiastical affairs in their keeping may fairly cause their voices to be heard in a plea that these things shall be treated with equal consideration. If our ecclesiastical establishment means anything, it means that we are Christians and that we are not ashamed of our profession. If this part of our expenses be put on one side and left to the last, and practically treated as if of little importance in comparison with secular affairs, what estimate is likely to be formed by our shrewd native fellow-subjects of the value we attach to our professed exclusive religious privileges? Many changes and improvements have lately come to Bombay. Before many more of these annual Choral Festivals are celebrated, we hope that a Cathedral worthy of the name will be found in some fitting place amidst the other noble buildings of this city. In the meanwhile it is open to those concerned to provide a Cathedral choir worthy of the name. This at present we have not, and if the result of this Choral Festival shall be only that general attention has been called to this matter and general assistance given, good will have been done.

Some may be interested in learning that a handsome new altar cloth in white and gold was used for the first time; that the two altar candles were lighted, one on each side of the central cross; and that there were four vases of flowers. Why these latter could not all have been of the same size is one of those things we cannot venture to enquire into, although the irregularity was an offence to our un-ecclesiastical eyes.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING—BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26TH SEPTEMBER.

THE prizes won at this year's meeting were distributed last evening in the Assembly Rooms (why this old building is dignified with such a high-sounding name is a puzzle to many, unless it be derived from the multifarious uses to which the place is put, in the absence of the long-talked of "Town Hall," with which we may be blessed after a continued course of patience and water gruel); however, to the subject. Major-General Borton, C. B., opened the proceedings with one of those pleasant speeches for which he is deservedly popular, complimenting the various winners on their success and on the exceptionally high scores which had been made in some cases. To the winners of the "Cup" (89th) he said, that although their continued residence in the station gave them an undoubted advantage, it was greatly to their credit to have carried off the trophy two years in succession. Corporal Smolley, 45th Regiment, who made 29 out of a possible 28 points at 900 yards with the Martini-Henry coming in for his need of praise, it enabled the General at the same time to remark on the variable qualities of this rifle, which he did by observing that "she is a very delicate piece, whose temper requires delicate handling, otherwise on being taken to a man's breast *she is apt to assault the liberty with a kick*." An observation by the bye which tickled the ladies present most mightily. The General also announced his intended departure from Bangalore, which will be deeply regretted by high and low alike in military circles, and in fact by all who have come in contact with him.

THE CHALLENGE MATCH between the 89th and 48th teams was fired this morning for the [illegible] and resulted in the defeat of the former by 5 points only, as follows:—

48TH REGIMENT (TEAM OF FOUR).

At 200 and 500 yards. Seven shots each distance. Position any.

Names.	200 yards. 2 sighting shots allowed. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Total.	500 yards. 2 sighting shots allowed 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Total.	Grand Total.
Capt Bowlby	3 4 0 4 3 3 3	20	3 4 3 2 3 0 3	18	38
Clr. Sergt Shea	3 4 3 4 3 3 3	23	4 2 2 2 3 3 2	18	41
Capt Lynch	3 3 3 3 3 2 3	20	0 4 3 3 2 3 3	18	38
Capt Ellis	4 4 3 3 4 3 4	25	4 3 3 4 4 4 3	25	50*
				Total	167

* Best score.

89TH REGIMENT (TEAM OF FOUR).

Capt Dabeney ...	3 3 2 4 3 3 4	22	3 0 3 0 3 3 2	14	36
Qr-Mr Bell	3 3 3 4 3 3 3	22	3 4 3 4 3 4 3	24	46*
S I M Cooke	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	21	2 2 3 3 2 3 3	17	38
Clr Srgt Louth ...	3 3 3 3 3 4 3	22	3 3 3 3 3 3 2	20	42
				Grand total	162

* Second best score.

Captain Lynch's splendid score of 50 out of a possible 56 undoubtedly won the match.

Subjoined are a couple of last scores of the meeting which have not been sent you:—

CHAMPION PRIZES FOR NATIVE TROOPS.—Value Rs 150. Rs. 100 presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, with Rs 50 added. Entrance fee 8 annas. Distance 500 yards. Seven shots. Rifle class I. (M.L.) Position any.

No.	Points.	Names and Rank.	Prizes. Rs.
1	23	Private Gurpanaah, 36th Regiment N I ...	32*
2	22	Naique Bungiah, 33rd Regiment N I ...	25
3	21	Havildar Lazarus, [illegible] ...	[illegible]
4	21	Havildar Moonsamy, 36th Regiment N I ...	[illegible]
5	20	Private Ramaswamy, 36th Regiment N I ...	15
6	19	Private Madura Moodoo, 33rd Regt N I ...	10
7	19	Private Venkataswamy, S and M ...	10
8	18	Naique Rungaroo, 36th Regiment N I ...	5
9	18	Private Syed Ibrahim, 36th Regiment N I ...	5
10	18	Private Shumshoodeen, 36th Regiment N I ...	[illegible]
11	18	Private Sheik Allee, 36th Regiment N I ...	[illegible]
12	17	Private Lutchamanah, S and M ...	[illegible]

* With Bronze Medal of Association.

Completed firing 127. Absent or retired 52. Total entries 1[illegible]

Havildar Syed Ibrahim, 36th Regiment N. I., who should have ranked No. 10 with 18 points, was disqualified for tampering with his trigger.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value Rs 200. Open to all who have competed at the meeting and not won a prize. Entrance fee Re 1. Distance 400 yards. Seven shots. Rifle class II. Position any. Competitors missing the first two shots to retire.

No.	Points.	Names and Rank.	Prizes. Rs.
1	26	Lance Corporal McCracken, 89th Regt ...	30
2	25	„ Hoey, 89th Regt ...	20
3	25	„ Cooper, 89th Regt ...	20
4	25	„ Murphy, 89th Regt ...	15
5	25	Bandsman Crowder Sheriff, 89th Regt N I ...	15
6	24	Private [illegible], 89th Regt ...	10
7	24	„ Harvey, 89th Regt ...	10
8	24	„ [illegible], 1-21st Regt ...	10
9	23	„ Turner, 1-21st Regt ...	10
10	23	„ Campbell, [illegible] Regt ...	10
11	24	Sergeant Francis, S. V. G. ...	[illegible]
12	23	Private Brennan, 89th Regt ...	10
13	23	Volunteer Chandra, M V R ...	10
14	22	Lance Corporal Porter, 43rd Regt ...	10
15	22	Sergeant Major [illegible] ...	10

Various rumours are afloat concerning the reprieve [illegible]

[illegible] without [illegible] evening [illegible] favor [illegible] to retire to his virtuous [illegible]

The other day there was a rifle match between Sergeants of the 2/25th King's Own Borderers and the Jubbulpore Company of the E. I. Railway Volunteers. The shooting took place near the barracks, where targets had been erected for the purpose. The firing commenced at about 1-30 and ended at [illegible] side numbering [illegible]. I send you a copy of the register taken down, from which you will see that the Volunteers got an awful thrashing. One of the K. O. B.'s made 54 out of a possible 60, which from what I saw it would take any one of the Volunteers all his time to make. The sergeants had prepared a "spread out" under tents, whither they and the conquered repaired, after seeing all the guests of the afternoon seated. The day's amusements did not end here. A dance was given in the evening by the K. O. B.'s in the old barracks, which had been cleared and decorated for the occasion. This was also managed exceedingly well. The band in attendance was very good indeed, everything went off very satisfactorily to all, and I think those who could have been seen making tracks home at 4-30 next morning would have said, if asked, that they had never met with greater hospitality than was shown them by the 25th.

Badminton and cricket seem to be the rage of the evening now. I hear that there is to be a match at cricket to-morrow, between the Jubbulpore Cricket Club and the eleven of the 1-25th K. O. B.'s weather permitting, I suppose.

By the bye, have you ever seen the public conveyances here? They are a treat. Any person who is at all fond of curiosities should go in for a model of one. We have no buggies here; we go in for nothing less than carriages and pairs!

I think these shigrams I am alluding to were used for dâk gharries previous to the line being extended down as far as this. They are built for one horse only, but as they are too heavy for one to draw, another is attached on one side of the shafts, and fastened to the gharry with ropes or (if the owner wishes to sport extensive harness) leather straps. Each shigram is attended by two "grooms," one to lead the horses in case of their being stubborn and refusing to go, the other to try and persuade them to draw the gharry, by continually jerking the rope reins, and applying the stick which he holds, and now and then, as a matter of course, yelling at the top of his voice to frighten them into a trot. It must be an unusually good pair of bipeds (one cannot call them quadrupeds for they have hardly two legs to stand on) to go a hundred yards without stopping for a few minutes to get breath enough to go another hundred.

There is another kind of conveyance here used mostly by natives—we call them "jingling johnnies," because of the bells hung round the horse's neck. These I can but very poorly describe, as I have never had courage enough to try one. They have only one pair of wheels and one horse. There is room for two people. The position you are in when seated is with your boots in your mouth. The driver is obliged to almost sit in your lap, and the horse's back is on a level with your head. Thus you can imagine that it must be far from pleasant to ride in one of these contrivances. Some say they are easy to travel in; but I would not recommend those suffering with liver complaint or [illegible] in need of a good [illegible] to try one. It is a shame that decent conveyances are not to be had, but I suppose the gentleman who has the licensing of these vehicles [illegible] them himself, so why should he mind the inconvenience others are put to?

VOLUNTEERS.

	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
Clr. Sergeant Sinclair	1[illegible]	9	[illegible]	38
Sergeant [illegible]	1[illegible]	15	11	41
Corporal [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
Private A[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	36
Do. [illegible]	17	16	[illegible]	42
Sergeant [illegible]	18	11	3	32
Corporal [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	20
Do. [illegible]	14	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private [illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Do. [illegible]	6	5	[illegible]	16
Totals	1[illegible]	103	[illegible]	290

REGULARS.

	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
Sergeant Major Parkinson ...	18	2	4	16
Clr. Sergeant [illegible] ...	11	15	4	30
Sergeant [illegible] ...	19	19	[illegible]	54
Do. [illegible] ...	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	25
Do. [illegible] ...	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Qr.-Master Sergeant Easken ...	15	16	12	47
Sergeant [illegible] ...	14	14	11	39
Do. [illegible] ...	17	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. [illegible] ...	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
Do. Hitchings ...	17	16	[illegible]	40
Totals	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	378

EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "X's" letter I enclose the reasons why students get through the Matriculation Examination who do not deserve to do so. Are the following:—

English grammer forms a part of the first paper; and, as it can be learnt by heart, students who do the rest of the subjects badly can get enough marks in this to pass. It should be excluded from the first paper.

2. [illegible] marks [illegible] high standard [illegible] Z.

THE WUDWAN NILGHAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 25th instant, I see that "Fair Play" again comes valiantly to the front and challenges me to show that any of his remarks are in the least way inaccurate. I may state that I have neither the time or the inclination to enter into a controversy with "Fair Play," but I will leave the public to draw their own inference as to the remarks made by "Fair Play," and one who was an eye-witness of all that happened. "Fair Play" in his former letter (without the least regard to facts) distinctly stated that the nilghai was shot in some enclosed gardens near Wudwan.

I wish "Fair Play" to understand that the nilghai was shot barely one mile from the camp, [illegible] were sent out to bring in the dead animal; but the satellites of the Wudwan Durbar (who are ever on the alert to interfere and harass those who are not in political employment) sent out their forces, consisting of the Commissioner of Police and three sepoys, to guard the animal and [illegible] any one who should lay claim to it. [illegible] on hearing that their [illegible] others were threatened with destruction by the Commissioner [illegible] sallied forth to give the enemy battle. And now for a short description of the combat. The enemy were drawn up as far as I can remember as follows:—Their left [illegible] by [illegible] their right [illegible] the [illegible] or Modikhana, the centre being represented by the Commissioner on a [illegible] in advance two guns were posted on the shoulders of [illegible] who, as we went forward, [illegible]. The action commenced with a volley of abuse from us. The centre appeared to give way and we then took the enemy in flank. The battle did not rage long, and wounded there were none. The nilghai was taken away, the enemy the while venting vengeance on us. The Commissioner of Police, who for his gallant conduct on that memorable day is entitled to nothing short of the "Victoria Cross," then informed that the land on which the animal was killed belonged to the British Raj, informed us that [illegible] had yet to learn who or what the British Raj was.

This shows the Durbar's contempt of the paramount power [illegible] privilege which no other Durbar enjoys.

Referring to "Fair Play's" remark as to my not being very accurate, I [illegible] for his benefit that he is at perfect liberty to name that little place [illegible] three miles from Wudwan, the camp of the [illegible] which, for no [illegible] data, may be [illegible] advisable.

[illegible] FAIR PLAY [illegible]

Bombay, 29th September.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

It is not improbable, we hear, that Mr. Shaw Stewart, [illegible] Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, [illegible] service on the 9th of October, and who has suffered from ill-health for some little time past, will go home before the end of this year.

The loss on bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1874-75 to the end of September 1874, including bills drawn before 1st April 1874 but paid since that date or still outstanding, amounts to Rs. 33,29,370, which is less than that estimated by Rs. 3,407.

The Madras Tramway Company, we read, have commenced extending the line from Choolay to Hunter's road, Vepery. Judging from the extensive patronage which is now accorded to our own line, [illegible] of the management [illegible].

We understand that Mr. Joseph Janni, Sub-Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company in Bombay, who was for a long time attached to the Company's Agency in Constantinople, has just received the Imperial Ottoman order of the Medjidie of the 4th class.

H. M. Turret ship Abyssinia, under the command of [illegible], R. N., has again taken up her old moorings off the Apollo Bunder. She left Hog Island under steam, taking a trip round the harbour for the purpose of working her engines. People wishing to see this fine ship can do so by applying direct to the commander.

The death is reported, at Gwalior, of Captain G. W. [illegible], of the 8th Royals, who was on detachment duty at that station. The deceased had been for some days suffering from typhoid fever, and on Wednesday night succumbed to its effects. Surgeon-Major Wilson, who is in medical charge at Fort Govindghur, is also seriously ill with the same disease, it is said.

The Peshawar correspondent of the Lahore paper says it is reported from Swat that Azuf Khan and Shere Dil Khan are still fighting over the territory they both claim. The Khan of Dheer is said to have aided Shere Dil Khan by sending him 1,400 men. The Akhoond of Swat is laying in immense stores of rice and ghee for the marriage festival of his son, which is to be conducted on a scale of great magnificence.

The Punjab Government has declared that six months' residence, together with the payment of land tax to the Municipality, or of Rs. [illegible] in house rent, or the enjoyment of a monthly salary of Rs. 75, will entitle Europeans and Eurasians to the privilege of voting, or being voted for, in the election of municipal representatives. The first election under the new rules will take place on the 16th proximo.

The death-rate of the Punjab continued to rise up to the date of the last published reports. The total deaths for the three weeks ending 15th, 22nd, and 29th of August were 5,716, 5,965, and 6,301 respectively. Small-pox mortality was nearly stationary; the deaths registered from this disease were [illegible], as compared with 126 in the previous week. Fifty-five, or very nearly one-half of the total, small-pox deaths occurred in the Umballa district.

The Secretary of State having recently sanctioned the appointment of a second chaplain to Meerut, the post was offered to the Rev. Allan Ramsey, chaplain of Agra, and he was to have entered on his duties there early in January next. The Agra paper tells us, however, that certain changes have just taken place in the Ecclesiastical Department, which will postpone indefinitely the appointment of a second chaplain to Meerut.

A Bangalore paper has been informed, that the delay in carrying out the sentence of death passed upon the sepoy of the 36th N. I., and alluded to in our issue of yesterday, is owing to the condemned man having appealed to the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of Madras, and the Governor General in Council, by telegraph, intimating his desire to appeal against the justice of the sentence, and that orders had in consequence been received to defer the execution pending further orders.

The Viceroy in Council has revised and consolidated the various notifications issued by agreements between the British Government and the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore, since the establishment of the Sambhur Lake Court about five years ago. The local limits of the Court's jurisdiction embrace a strip of territory, averaging two miles in width from high-water mark, and extending all round the lake. The Assistant Commissioner of Customs for the time being acts as Judge of the Court. The Agent to the Governor-General for the Rajpootana States has the right of hearing appeals against sentences passed for smuggling, stealing, and illicit manufacture of salt.

It may probably be taken as a favourable omen by the advocates of a broad-gauge railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, that Mr. F. Mathew, Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been called upon since he was home to prepare a paper for the information of the Secretary of State, with whom he has had [illegible] views on the subject of the speedy construction of the line.

[illegible] d to doubt [illegible] on Indian [illegible] achement [illegible] 56,01,717. [illegible] the receipts [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] eng- [illegible] from the [illegible] tear. We are [illegible] a paper contributed [illegible] Institution of India,' by [illegible] the Punjab Frontier Force), [illegible] appearance belies them; that they are first rate soldiers, clean, intelligent, and very amenable to discipline; making capital non-commissioned officers, and coming nearer to our ideal of the European soldier than any of the other natives in our ranks. They attach themselves very much to the service, and generally remain many years in it."

The Commissioner of Police claims for Calcutta the distinction of being one of the least criminal cities in the world. In his report for the past year he tells us that "the result of last year's administration is certainly not less successful than that approved by the Government in 1872. Passing by seven cases of murder, all of which were of the domestic type, the past year was marked by a complete absence of violent crime. To be able to say of a sea-port city [illegible] and creeds, that during a whole year not a man drew his knife, or was engaged in a single serious brawl, is a circumstance no less fortunate than remarkable. Offences against property decreased in number and importance both in town and suburbs. Burglaries were fewer than in the preceding year, and were inconsiderable; no extensive robbery took place in any dwelling-house or place of business, either Native or European. There were 254 cases of house-breaking in Delhi, 302 in Madras, and but 102 in Calcutta!"

There have been a good many comments in the French papers upon the result of Marshal MacMahon's tour. The semi-official papers flatter their readers with the idea that the Septennate has been greatly benefited by the progress, and contend that the success of the trip was due to the fact that the President was addressed as "Monsieur le Marechal." The Radicals, on the other hand, consider that the frequent cries of "Vive la Republique!" show that the tendency of popular feeling is in favour of such a Government as would have been established had the Casimir-Perier propositions been carried. It is stated that the Marshal, during his journey, handed to the mayors of all the towns which he visited various sums for the indigent. Thus, by his orders, at Le Mans, 500f. were given; at Laval, the same; Saint Malo and Saint Servan, 2,500f. each; Rennes, 1,500f.; Quimper, 1,000f.; Lorient, 1,700f.; Vannes, 1,000f.; Saint-Nazaire, 500f.; Nantes, 2,000f.; and at Angers, 1,500f. Independently of these sums destined for the poor, and the distribution of which was effected by the municipal administrations, special aid was accorded to a number of invalided soldiers, old servants of the State, and others.

The considerable gains obtained by the Democratic party at the recent elections in the Southern States of America have, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, alarmed the Republicans. In North Carolina the former party have won a complete mastery in the Legislature, and will send to the Congress at Washington seven out of the eight representatives of the State. They have also secured the control of Tennessee and Kentucky. The reason is that no white man in the South feels that his life and property are safe under the negro domination, which the Republican party at Washington are endeavouring to extend [illegible] Civil Rights Bill." The negroes, on the other hand, are now stanch party men, and vote the Republican ticket with the steady zeal of well-disciplined politicians. But in the present state of feeling throughout the whole South, where a war of races seems to be inevitable, the negro alliance will do no service in the North to the Republicans. The riots at Austin and Trenton have exasperated every section of American society except a few out-of-date Abolitionists, and there is little tolerance anywhere for a policy which would hand over the Southern whites, rebels though they have been, to the brutal violence of their former slaves.

The *Börsenzeitung* of Berlin says that the result of the trials made with the new Krupp field guns constructed for the German field artillery has been in every way satisfactory, all accounts agreeing that they are superior to those hitherto adopted either by Germany or any other nation for use in the field. One of the causes of this superiority is that the new guns, besides having a larger charge of powder than has hitherto been employed, carry a long grenade with a very strong explosive mixture, so that when fired it bursts into two and a half as many fragments as an ordinary shell. The shrapnels, too, contain more shot than the ordinary ones. The loading apparatus works exceedingly well and is simpler than that of the eight-centimetre gun; the powder used is coarse grained. The new guns are also provided with iron gun-carriages, and their total weight, even in the case of the heavier calibres, is not so great as that of the present eight centimetre gun. The fuse apparatus alone is somewhat defective, but it is hoped that the necessary improvements will be made in it without much difficulty. The firm of Krupp has engaged to provide a sufficient quantity of these guns to equip the whole of the German field artillery, with the necessary reserve, by next spring.

The achievements of M. de Lesseps have emboldened other engineers to form projects which, if carried out, would rival, in boldness at least, the undertaking to which he owes his fame. One Frenchman has a scheme for letting the water of the Mediterranean into the lowlands south of the colony of Algeria; another, Dr. Blaudet, proposes by similar means to create a sea in Palestine. This plan is curious enough to deserve notice and explanation. The ghor, or valley of [illegible] well known one of the deep [illegible] the earth's surface [illegible] waters of Merom), [illegible] by the Jordan, is about even with the [illegible] the next, the Sea of Tiberias, lies [illegible] and three hundred feet below the level [illegible], and the Dead Sea, into which the Jordan flows, is between two and three hundred feet below that again. Dr. Blaudet, then, proposes to make a canal, the mouth of which should be near Kaifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel, through the plain of Esdraelon, and thus convey the waters of the Mediterranean into the ghor. That valley would then become a long sea, ending in the Dead Sea, from which Dr. Blaudet thinks it would then be possible to cut a canal through Wady-el-Araba into the Red Sea, and thus connect the latter with the Mediterranean." An objection to this ingenious scheme lies in the fact that it is of little practical value, the Suez route being by far the shortest, and consequently the cheapest.

An interesting history of "a smart young [illegible]" is recorded by the *Chicago Post*. This [illegible] man came to Washington, soon [illegible] the war, to correspond for the [illegible] *Journal*. He was very [illegible] telegraph [illegible] wanted [illegible] tion, he [illegible] ccessful. [illegible] by sound. [illegible] operated, [illegible] one of the [illegible] gatherers at the [illegible] on his part. [illegible] to the Capitol [illegible] correspondents [illegible] ches), wander into [illegible] to the click of the [illegible] a telegram containing all [illegible] the other men had gathered. [illegible] done and eminently successful. [illegible] was made of him, but it was unavailing. [illegible] overreached, however, and fell. The [illegible] gton Treaty was being considered in [illegible] utive session of the Senate. The doors and [illegible] ndows were closed, but nothing could hinder this ingenious youth. He climbed to the top of the building, crept over the Senate Chamber, and, lying flat on his face, shorthanded every word of the treaty as it came from the lips of the clerk and arose to the ceiling. He sold it to the *New York Tribune*. The *Tribune* correspondent was angry and exposed him, and his papers dismissed him. He has now set himself to work at the improvement of telegraph instruments, and has just invented a machine from which great things are expected. His scheme has been taken up by a company of New York capitalists, and the clever young man is "a millionaire and but twenty-five years old."

Dr. Schliemann describes, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, an ascent recently made by him of Mount Parnassus. He did not see any snow until he had gained an altitude of 6,000 feet, and even then only in clefts of the mountain. At nine in the evening, after repeatedly losing his way, he arrived at one of the highest of the shepherds' huts; but the place was so filthy that he preferred to sleep with his companions in the open air. This he did with comparative comfort, though when he left Delphi that morning the temperature was at 33 deg. Reaumur, while at his sleeping-place the thermometer showed 4 deg. only. At two A.M. they proceeded on mules for [illegible] climb with hands and feet up the Lykeri, which is the highest peak of the mountain. They reached the summit with much labour at five o'clock, just as the sun was rising. To the east they saw the green fields and meadows of Bœotia, Lake Copais, Attica, the island of Eubœa, and the Ægean Sea; to the north the mountain chains of Cithrys and Œta, Pindus, Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, and Athos; to the south, the high table-land they had visited on the previous day, the ravine of Pleistos, in which Delphi lies hidden, the beautiful plain of Krysso, the bays of Cirrha and Anticirrha, and the magnificent mountain range of the Helicon, the bay of Corinth, Acrocorinthos, the mountains of Achaia, descending precipitously to the sea, the high mountains of Arcadia, and in the background the gigantic Taygetos; to the west the mountains of Locria, Ætolia, and Acarnania, and behind them the Adriatic. Dr. Schliemann adds that on the summit of the mountain he found only one kind of plant, with small thick leaves, but that at the foot of the Lykeri there were six different species giving abundant food to the sheep. Some of the shepherds have 2,000 sheep, which is equivalent to a property of 30,000 drachmas, or 7,500 thalers (£1,100). Everywhere on the mountain tops there are high stones of various shapes which serve as landmarks to the shepherds in foggy weather.

An interesting letter in the *Times* gives some very curious information as to the mode in which war material is smuggled into Spain for the use of the Carlists. Contrary, it says, to the general supposition, the Bidassoa is by no means the chief inlet for contraband of war. By far the greatest portion of arms that enter Spain by the seacoast proceed from Bordeaux, concealed in wine barrels, or from Nantes, hidden among sardine boxes, and are consigned to merchants dealing in wine and sardines at Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, Passages, and San Sebastian. The largest consignments, however, are effected by land, and are received by merchants and private persons in all manner of shapes and forms. The writer has seen thousands of cartridges arrive at an hotel packed up as Swiss cheese, boxes of rifle barrels labelled macaroni, hollow iron pillars stuffed with bayonets, and last but not least bales of dry cod containing considerably more steel than fish. Thus, in all shapes and forms, these articles are despatched to the frontier, when they are handed over to contrabandistas by well-known agents. These contrabandistas are all intimately acquainted with the country, have their spies in every village and roadside inn, and have a perfect system of scouts and outposts, who give them immediate warning of danger. The word is passed along in an incredibly short time, and a seizure beyond the decoy cargoes they sometimes allow the Custom House to make in order to cover other operations is very rare indeed. They are all organized into bands under the command of a chief, who has the responsibility of conducting the transport, and through whom the business is connected with the agent. Some of these chiefs have as many as 200 men under their command, at work morn, noon, and night. On the whole, the difficulties of suppressing the traffic in arms seem much greater than are commonly imagined.

The following are the general remarks of the Department of Agriculture on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 24th September 1874:—From Madras the reports continue favourable. In Bombay the crops generally promise well, but in some districts have suffered from excessive rain. In Bengal the rainfall in August, which was so dangerously scanty as to occasion anxiety throughout the provinces, has been followed by three weeks of an abundant fall nearly everywhere, which has completely changed the prospects of the standing crops and enabled the ryot to complete the transplanting of his late rice. Though very late, transplanting is still being carried on, but without much hope of a return. The anxiety which was felt for this great crop in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and in parts of the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions, has been greatly allayed, but everything still depends therein on the continuance of favourable weather for the remainder of the season. Where transplanting was much delayed by the drought, a prolonged rainfall is necessary to secure even a moderate harvest; and prospects in the two districts of Burdwan and Hooghly, though greatly improved are still regarded with some anxiety. In most districts, however, the main rice crop, though backward, now promises a full yield; but there is still fear of a total failure in certain limited tracts in Sarun and Tirhoot. The rise of the rivers and consequent floods have caused some damage to the low land crops in parts of the Patna, Rajshahye, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions; but in others the submerged rice is reviving, or is being replaced by fresh transplantings, which may partially redeem the loss. The bhadoi crops are still being harvested with good results; and upon the whole the outturn is a fair average, the prospects of the aman generally being about the same.

BOMBAY.

The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 16th instant was 109 inches 75 cents at the hill, and 110 inches 18 cents. in the valley.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.—To-day is the one hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the consecration of St. Thomas's Cathedral, which was built in 16[illegible]7.

Theft.—One Rustomjee Pestonjee reported to the Police that on Monday evening last, while he was at the Chiria Bazaar, twenty rupees in silver were abstracted from his pocket.

The wife of the Prince of Dhurumpore died a few days ago. She was the sister of the Raja of Nadore. The Court of Dhurumpore has gone into mourning for a fortnight, during which time no public business will be transacted.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per extra s.s Persia, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday (to-day) the 30th instant, at 5 P. M.—C. A. Stuart, Post Master.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 26th instant, was 59 feet, the rainfall to same date being 93 inches 75 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 60 feet 3 tenths, the rainfall being 83 inches 7 cents.

Theft of Wearing Apparel.—One Hajee Abdool Wadyna, reported to the Police, that on Monday last, his servant named Mahomed Sedick, stole from his cupboard wearing apparel and a currency note for Rs. 20, and absconded. It would appear that a portion of the articles have been traced to a Marwarree, with whom they were pledged; but the delinquent has not yet been arrested.

Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—The members of the above club appear again to-night at the Theatre Royal, Grant Road, when the Romantic drama entitled "Langdedin" will be reproduced, to be followed by songs and Gymnastic feats. Now that the weather has cleared up, it is trusted that the friends of the club and the play-going portion of the native community will muster strong to encourage these deserving and popular actors.

A Municipal Prosecution.—A certain Alibi Sullimanjee, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Hewson, of the Municipality, with having refused to comply with a notice to remove an *otla* (verandah) of the house No. 4, Gogaree Molah, which encroached on the public thoroughfare. Mr. Hewson represented that the defendant had been repeatedly requested to discontinue the offence, but appeared to take no notice of these warnings. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rupees fifty.

Assault.—One Antone DeCruz was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, with having assaulted another Portuguese named Menesse. It appeared that both parties live in the same locality (Oomercarry), and owing to some dispute, the defendant had taken up a stone and throwing it at the complainant struck him heavily with it on the forehead. The complainant fell down, and was immediately conveyed to hospital. Upon the evidence his Worship sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Sunday, Sept. 27	6 1	..	...
Previously registered	87 25	93 53	82 16
Grand Total	87 26	[illegible]	[illegible]

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

HURGOPAL PREMSOOKDASS VS. GUNGABAI.

The Advocate-General appeared for the defendant and applied for a postponement of the suit for such time as the Court might think fit, or else to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,000, which was part of an account of monies lent and paid between the plaintiff and defendant, and for which jewels of considerable value as well as immoveable property had been given as security.

Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the plaintiff said that if the defendant really wished to defend the suit, he had no objection to letting them have a week's time. If the suit were transferred, this year's long causes had been so well got through with, that the hearing would come on almost immediately.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, VS. ARDASHEER [illegible] CAPTAIN.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff and moved to have the suit postponed for two months, with leave to amend the summons, in consequence of the summons not having been served.—Granted.

DEWA FUTTA VS. CASSUMBHOY KALACHUND KHAN.

Mr. Purcell, for the defendants, moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. It was an action on promissory notes, and the defence was that the notes were forged. Voluminous affidavits had been filed, and several witnesses would be called.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff, and said he did not think he would be justified in asking to have the suit tried as a short cause.

His Lordship then ordered that the suit should be transferred to the long-cause list.

MUKUNDLAL HEMCHUND VS. SHUNKERLAL PRANLALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff, and said that one of the defendants had settled with the plaintiff and he therefore asked to have his name struck off the suit, and the others were about to settle; and he therefore asked to have the suit postponed till the 10th December.

The defendants did not appear when called, and the application was accordingly granted.

NUVLA PANA AND OTHERS VS. GOGARI AHMEDJEE FUSSAJEE.

Mr. Telang, for the plaintiff, moved to have the suit postponed for a week, as the parties were coming to a settlement.—Granted.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, VS. HORMUSJEE MERWANJEE.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 6,000 for calls, under the balance order, with interest at 5 per cent from the 21st of October 1870.

Decree for plaintiff with costs.

H. GAMBLE VS. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE.

Mr. Purcell appeared for the plaintiff, and the Advocate General for the defendant. Mr. Purcell said that though the suit had been put down as a short cause, there were several witnesses, and the hearing must take some time.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred to the long-cause list.

JAMSETJEE DADABHOY PATELL VS. NUSSERWANJEE CURSETJEE KHORAS.

The parties appeared in person, and asked for a decree in terms of an award made by Mr. Bomanshah. Among other things, the award directed that the partnership between the plaintiff and defendant should be dissolved, and that defendant should pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,050 with interest.

His Lordship gave a decree in terms of the award.

GASWANI GIRDHUR VS. DADDEE MAHARAJ BHUGWUNDASS KISSENDASS.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was a resident at Indore, and had been served with a summons, but did not appear.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,000, with interest at 18 per cent. from the 9th of April 1872, which the defendant had honoured. Rs. 1,000 had been already repaid.

B. L. SOUTHERN AND CO. VS. MONAKJEE NANSEE.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant was absent. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,171, the amount of deficiencies on wool in respect of which redrafts were drawn and accepted.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,171, with interest at 9 per cent., and Rs. 1,477 from the 5th of February 1873; and Rs. 6,674 from the 24th of March 1873; and on Rs 2,320 from the 29th of April 1873; costs and interest on judgment.

The following cases were struck out under section 110 as the parties did not appear:—

The L. B. and M. Bank v. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass; Bhanabhoy Dwarkadas v. Jugjeewandass Khemjee; the L. B. and M. Bank v. Custoorchund Nauchund; J. S. Dods & Dongersey Oodeyram; Gungabai, widow v. Dadabhai, widow; Ookarda Khoisey v. Pandurang Antajee.

ADMINISTRATION OF KUTCH.

RESOLUTION OF HIS HIGHNESS ON THE REPORT FOR 1872-73.

Bhooj Palace, 23th June 1874.

I have had under my consideration the Acting Dewan's Report on the administration of this State for the year 1929 (A. D. 1872-72). I observe that this Report, like its predecessor, was delayed for more than twelve months since the close of the year to which it relates. Irregularities like these are of course greatly to be deprecated, inasmuch as the necessity of submitting such reports at a time when the matters treated of therein might be regarded as still fresh can hardly be overrated. Although no explanation of the delay in question has been offered in the report, it is believed that the change in the office of Minister which occurred during the year under review, the departure of Mr. Motiram on leave to Surat, and the subsequent resignation of Mr Kazi Shahabudin, have had much to do with it. The skill, however, with which matters of recent occurrence are incorporated in the report without detracting from its harmony as a whole, invests it with additional interest, and more than compensates for the lateness of its submission.

2. After noticing the changes introduced in the administrative machinery during the year, Mr. Motiram concludes his observations on the subject with a brief but lucid exposition of the principles to be kept in view when deciding upon the system to be finally adopted for controlling the affairs of this state. Although the suggestions made by the Acting Dewan on this head are entitled to weight, the question raised by them is one of such vital importance to the good government of the Province under my rule, that it would scarcely be advisable to dispose of it in a summary way.

3. The number of civil suits decided during the year shows an increase of 38 over the previous year. On a comparison, however, of the present and previous returns, I find that this increase has been obtained at the expense of the work on the criminal side, which, as indicated by the returns appended to this shows an increase of 87 cases in the entire criminal balance left at the end of the year. The attention of the Bhooj Adawlut, where the increase has principally arisen, should be drawn to the fact, and the officer presiding over it be informed that the dilatory manner in which he appears to have performed his duties by no means meets with my approbation.

4. The question as to the desirability or otherwise of adopting the remedy proposed by Mr. Motiram in para. 15 of his Report, for removing the inducements at present existing on the part of judgment debtors to make away with their properties by awarding imprisonment for debt, will have my attention at a convenient opportunity. As suggested by Mr. Motiram himself, the wishes of the mercantile community on the subject will of course have to be ascertained before any action is taken in the matter.

5. The inconvenience experienced by both suitors and witnesses in consequence of the present limited jurisdiction of the Subordinate District Courts in civil cases has already attracted my attention, and Mr. Motiram may be aware that it has long been under my contemplation to raise it up to Korees 5,000 *. It may well be doubted, however, whether the hardship occasioned by a [illegible] overstatement of claims and the adjournments rendered necessary from the fact of the Sudder Court having at occasions to examine an unusually large number of witnesses in some of the cases fixed for hearing on a particular date, can well be remedied without depriving a party of his right to value his claim in the best way he honestly can, or to put in his application for citing evidence on his behalf at any time before the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, subject, indeed, to the limitations laid down by the law itself in this respect. These hardships therefore can at best be regarded as evils inseparable from the existing state of the law, and scarcely admitting of a remedy, though often deplored with justice.

6. The suggestion made by Mr. Motiram relative to the transfers of Myayadhishes at [illegible] practice.

7. I am glad to learn that the high opinion I have always entertained of the integrity and [illegible] of Mr. Manekhal [illegible], the Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is also shared in by the Dewan. His quiet and unassuming habits, combined with his mild disposition and strict integrity of purpose would, it was anticipated, render him popular amongst my subjects, and it gives me much pleasure to be informed that my expectations have not been disappointed in his case. His claims will of course be taken into consideration when a fitting opportunity occurs.

8. It is indeed disappointing to find that the revenues of the State still continue to be in a depressed condition. In Samvat 1928 the prospects of the State were prejudicially affected by the combination of the Mahajans, and in the year under review by the joint action of both scarcity of rain and a general fall in the prices of grain and other articles of consumption.

9. The alteration lately made in the time of farming out the revenues, viz., from Ashad Shud 2nd to a similar date in the bright half of the month of Aso of the new year will, it is hoped, be attended with beneficial results, and although the period now adopted does not quite correspond with that which a regard to the ordinary course of nature would suggest, it is, as Mr. Motiram justly observes, scarcely worth our while to attach any weight to the consideration in question in an arrangement which alike promises to protect the interests of both the farmers of revenue and the State.

10. The reforms introduced in the modes of exhibiting charges in the Navlukha books, as well as of obtaining the necessary accounts from the different Mahals and checking expenditure on Public Works, reflect great credit upon Mr. Madhavlal Bapuji, the Revenue Commissioner.

11. His endeavours to increase the revenue of the State by founding three new villages during the current year and supplying the wants of the agricultural class as in others by the sinking of new wells and the introduction of other useful and important improvements therein have my full approbation. The solicitude evinced for the proper management of charitable institutions is also worthy of particular mention.

12. In para. 38 of his Report, Mr. Motiram invites my attention to the differences at present existing in the salaries of the different departments of this State, and proposes a thorough revision thereof, while professing to shrink himself from the task of specifying the particular direction in which there is room for improvement in this respect. Until this is done it is scarcely possible to pass any orders on the subject.

13. The extension to sailing vessels of the principle observed in the case of coasting steamers is alluded to by the Dewan as a measure entitling me to the thanks of the sea-going community. The benevolent intentions of Government, however, could scarcely have been carried out in their full entirety in any other manner, and I can lay no claim to any merit on my part for doing an act which the duty I owed to my subjects and others, and my desire to meet the wishes of Government equally required at my hands.

14. While referring to the project which had at one time been in the contemplation of Government, of causing a Special Police to be created for Wagur, and engrafting it upon the system of Federal Police then [illegible] my deep thanks to Government for the readiness with which they complied with my wishes in respect to its abandonment.

15. The arrangement entered into between Government and this State during the year, regarding the mutual surrender of criminals on receipt of *prima facie* cases has, I believe, contributed greatly to further the ends of justice, and will, I trust, reduce their future chances of escape to a minimum.

16. The signal success with which the operations of the Police have been attended in the early part of their career in this Province redounds greatly to their credit, and too much praise can hardly be bestowed on Mr. Pandurang Shivram for the zeal and tact displayed by him in the matter of the apprehension of the Dedha outlaws, whose harassing and unscrupulous raids on undefended villages had long been a source of deep anxiety to the State.

17. It is gratifying to note the reduction of expenditure effected in the Public Works Department without curtailing the means actually required to enable it to meet the real wants of the province. The result does credit to Mr. Phillips.

18. Although the only new school opened since the date of the last report was the one established at Anjar for the instruction of girls in that town, the large increase in the number of scholars receiving education in the different schools in the province, and the results of the examinations held by Mr. Dalpatram, the Educational Inspector, indicate a satisfactory progress during the year under review and reflect great credit upon him.

19. The working of the Medical Department appears to have been indeed satisfactory, and reflects great credit upon Doctor Dorabji Hormusji, whose amiable disposition, rare acquirements, and considerate treatment of his patients, have contributed in no small measure to its success. Mr. Tulsidas is also entitled to praise for his conduct of the dispensary at Mandavi.

20. While the Municipality at Mandavi is reported to be usefully employed in dispensing and devising suitable means for the improvement of its charge, matters would seem to have remained at Bhooj in pretty much the same state as before, if not worse. This stationary state of things argues a want of efficient management at this station.

21. The results of the census lately taken at the desire of Government have brought out facts which demonstrate a marked increase in the population and prosperity of this Province since the Samvut year 1909 when the last census was taken, and I cannot but feel gratified by them.

22. The remembrance of my late visit to Bombay to take part in the interesting ceremony of the Investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal with the Insignia of the illustrious order to which I myself have the honour to belong, can hardly fail to call to my mind many grateful associations in connection with that memorable occasion. I feel I owe a deep debt of gratitude to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor in Council of Bombay, for the marked distinction with which I was treated by them severally in the course of my stay at the Presidency, and for the regard shown for my personal comfort and convenience. My warmest thanks are due to the Honourable Members of Council for their considerate attention to me.

23. In conclusion, I wish to place on record my high sense of the great ability and administrative talents displayed by Mr. Motiram in directing the affairs of this State, as also of his thorough independence of character and unflinching discharge of the duties entrusted to him, a view which fully bears out the soundness of the opinion I expressed of him in reviewing his last Report.

RAO PRAGMALJI.

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* A Koree is equal to [illegible] a rupee.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND FORGERY.

Kustaram Trishawundas was yesterday brought up on remand, before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court charged by one Damoodhur Dass Luckmidass, his late employer, with having misapplied, at different times, as also, with having made false entries in his master's books certain sums to the extent of Rs. 1,600. Mr. Shamrao, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jefferson for the defence.

In the absence of the second prisoner, whose arrest has not yet been effected, his Worship considered it advisable to have the information read to the prosecutor and to allow him an opportunity of identifying the first prisoner. Mr. Jefferson here observed that the voluminous information contained in forty folios, which was about to be interpreted to the prosecutor, was simply a mass of statements based upon hearsay and, consequently, inadmissible as legal evidence, and he would, on that account, ask the Court to altogether discard that information, and direct the prosecutor to furnish a fresh one, which might be conveniently done in twenty lines. His Worship replied that the warrants for the apprehension of the prisoners had been granted upon that information, and it was the invariable practice of the Court to have such warrants read over to the prosecutors. The information was then translated to the prisoner, which occupied the time of the Court for an hour. The prisoners, it would appear from it, are charged with twenty-three different offences, and Mr. Jefferson remarking that he was quite sure that a similar information had never before been read in any Court of Justice, begged to be informed upon what charges, out of the twenty-three already enumerated, his client was to be arraigned. It was contrary to precedent to extend the number to more than three, and he (Mr. Jefferson) considered it his duty to draw the Court's attention to this restriction, which his Worship was bound to recognise. The late Mr. Anstey, Mr. Jefferson continued, had once raised a similar objection, which was admitted to be perfectly valid. His Worship replied that Mr. Jefferson's reference could not apply in this instance, as this was merely a preliminary investigation, and the practice of limiting the number of charges against an accused was only employed when a prisoner is indicted before a jury. Mr. Jefferson next applied that his client might be enlarged on bail, and expressed his willingness to deposit any reasonable sum that the Court might think fit to name. His Worship replied that he would be satisfied with a deposit of Rs. 10,000 and two respectable sureties for 5,000 each, together with the further deposit of Rs. 7,500 in Government promissory notes which the prisoner had voluntarily offered on the previous day. Mr. Jefferson submitted that a sum of Rs. 27,500 as bail for a paltry trumped up charge was simply excessive. There was at present no evidence whatever before the Court to justify his Worship in taking so serious a view of his client's case. Mr. Jefferson was informed he had his remedy in the High Court and might apply to one of the Judges, if he had reason to be dissatisfied with the decision, and that his Worship declined to make any alteration in his order.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Ice Manufactory.—The machine for the manufacture of ice has been ready for a fortnight and more, but owing to dilatoriness on the part of the Municipal authorities in laying on water to the premises, nothing could be done in the way of ice-making till Saturday evening, when steam was got up, and work begun. Just, however, as the water in the cells was about to freeze, the supply from the pipes failed, and it will be a day or two more before the cause of the stoppage can be ascertained. The [illegible] of the Ice Company waited [illegible] the President of the Municipality late on Saturday night, to report this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and Mr. Loch drove down yesterday to the [illegible] factory [illegible] same.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Extraordinary Escape.—A woman, resident in the Lunds Bazaar, had, a few days ago, a most miraculous escape. She had rejected the addresses of a policeman belonging to the Jail guard, and had encouraged another better and more attractive looking young man. This was, however, too much for the jealousy of the policeman, who was determined to pay out his former flame. Taking his musket with him he went to the house of the woman in question, loaded it at the door of the house, and burst into the fair one's presence. He found her asleep on a charpoy. Upbraiding her with her refusal of his hand, he told her that he had determined she would not be, as the melo-dramatic writers would put it, the bride of another, and that death was to be her fate. He thereupon levelled his musket and fired at her head. Strange to say, though the muzzle of the musket was only a few feet from the intended victim's forehead, the bullet it contained glanced off her skull, doing her but slight injury. The lady's frontal bone must be of remarkable thickness to have escaped injury under the circumstances. The would-be murderer was at once arrested, and on Thursday was brought before the magistrate, to whom he confessed his crime in the calmest manner possible.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Overreached at Last.—That arch-swindler, Hussun Jinny, has, after a patient and impartial trial, been sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Mr. H. D. Willock, to three years' rigorous imprisonment under a charge of cheating, Section 420, I. P. Code. It appears that the money asked for, Rs. 2,500, was first tendered in silver, but the Jinny finding the weight, 63lbs., would prove an obstacle in the way of removal, begged that gold mohurs be substituted. The Coorg family being political detenues, the Jinny promised by means of psychomancy to let them return to their native land. One vicacre actually took the Jinny to the banks of the river Burne, where like King Canute of old he was to command the rising waters with an imperative "thus far shalt thou go and no further," and they would immediately recede. As soon as the Jinny put foot in jail, the most marvellous stories were circulated as to his miracle-performing powers. One was that the spirits obeyed his order to furnish him with intoxicating liquors; the second was that the obliging spirits brought him baskets of sweetmeats; and the third was that the Jinny's imperative dao (give) laid a heap of rupees at his feet, but some one wishing to help himself, the money immediately disappeared. I remarked to the native who told me the above that the Jinny who performed such miracles had no business to be in jail, and that he could easily [illegible].—*Benares Correspondent Delhi Gazette.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

26th September 1874.

No. 5856.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India:—

Public Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 71, dated the 23rd October 1873.

Public, to Secy. of State, No. 34, dated 10th March 1871.
Public, from Secy. of State, No. 36, dated 17th April 1871.

In continuation of the correspondence noted in the margin, we shall be obliged if your Grace will instruct all newly appointed Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, who have been posted in England to the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, and who intend to come out to India via Bombay, to enquire at the Secretariat of the Bombay Government for any orders that may be awaiting their arrival, and in the event of their not receiving at Bombay any orders as to their ultimate destinations, to proceed at once to Allahabad, and there to report themselves both to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and to the Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces. Until instructions for their distribution among the several Governments in Upper India shall have been issued, these officers will be considered to be attached to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; but it is believed that we shall be ordinarily able to arrange that orders as to the particular destination of each officer will be awaiting his arrival at Bombay.

Public Despatch from the Secretary of State, No 152, dated the 4th December 1873.

I have received and considered in Council the despatch of your Excellency in Council of the 23rd of October, No. 71 of 1873, explanatory of the orders which you wish should be given to every member of the Civil Service destined for the North Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, who may proceed to India *via* Bomby.

2. In reply I have to inform your Lordship in Council that your wishes on this subject shall receive due attention.

With reference to the foregoing correspondence, His Excellency in Council is pleased to declare (in modification of the definition in Rule 1, under Section 2 of Supplement A to the Civil Pension Code, and Rule II under Section 7 (*a*) (3) of the Civil Leave Code, of the date of "first arrival in India since the 5th May 1869"), that the date of first arrival in India of a member of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, who is posted in England to Upper India, and comes out *via* Bombay, shall, if he has been instructed by the Secretary of State to inquire at the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay for any orders as to his ultimate destination and receives no such orders there, be held to be the date of his reporting himself at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. But if he receives orders at the Bombay Secretariat the date of his first arrival in India shall be held to be the date of his reporting his arrival at any station or province to which he may be attached by such orders.

E. F. HARRISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE RUSSIANS IN KHIVA.*

(Continued from *Bombay Gazette* of 23rd Sept.)

We have now finished with the first part of the book and have arrived at that which should be, indeed, entitled "Campaigning on the Oxus," for hitherto, we have only dealt with the adventures of Mr. MacGahan before he reached that river, or had "campaigned" at all; but we must ask our readers to take the book itself and read the second part of it, entitled "The Fall of Khiva," for themselves, merely remarking that it is no way inferior, if it be not in many respects more solidly instructive than the interesting chapters of personal adventure over which we have lingered so long. The minute account of the march of Kaufmann's column is supplemented by a short history of the proceedings of the other detachments. In all the book there is nothing more dramatic than the story of the way in which the Expedition was saved. The day Kaufmann marched from Adam Kurulgan—"fatal to men"—there came upon him a terrible trial. The heat was intolerable, the feeble camels dropped on the road in scores, and instead of 30 the troops could only make 15 miles in the day's march, which was a very respectable performance under the circumstances. The three days' supply of water they had taken from the wells was used in the one day, and for all the General knew to the contrary, the nearest wells might be 100 miles away. Kaufmann passed through one of those moments of despair more agonizing to a General than defeat. He was about to give the order to retreat, as Markosoff, far away in the Turcoman Desert, had been obliged to do a few days before, and then all the hordes of Central Asia would have risen in his track, when a poor wretch in rags and tatters, who had been picked up in the Kyzil-Kum by a Russian officer, and who, to avenge himself for the capture, murder, and slavery of his family, had offered to serve as guide against Khivan or Turcoman without pay or reward, came forward and declared that "he could find the one thing needful—water." What Russian Schiller will write a ballad on Kaufmann's flask? "Bring me that full of water," said he to the man of rags and tatters, holding up his pocket flask, "and I will give you 100 roubles." This was at daylight, and at sunrise the man was back with the flask full of water, which was foul and thick indeed, but which would support life. The wells thus found were at the place afterwards called Alti Kuduk, with which we have already made acquaintance, and at first yielded but a pint per man of nauseous water. There exposed to a desert sun the column halted for two or three days, and dug wells, while the camels were sent back to Adam Kurulgan for more water. Here we come upon a proof of real military instinct in a Turcoman leader, the sort of warrior perception of what ought to be done to destroy an enemy which Tamerlane or Jenghiz Khan might have evinced. Sadyk, a bandit chief as he is called, knowing well that if the camels could be captured Kaufmann would be in his power, passed Kaufmann's flank, made a forced march with 500 Turcomans, each with two horses, and on the 15th of May, at 4 a.m., fell upon the camels at Adam Kurulgan. But 600 Russian Infantry with breechloaders were there as escort, and before their rolling volleys of well-aimed fire that horde of horsemen only armed with sabres was sent flying over the desert. Not even the name of the man in rags and tatters is mentioned—but he saved the army. Kaufmann crossed the Oxus at Sheikh [illegible] spot where Mr. MacGahan came up with him on the 1st of June, and the operation is brought before our eyes by a few vivid touches. One of the phenomena of war which strikes a neutral is the readiness with which the enemy is supplied by the natives. The Austrians in Italy, the Prussians in Bohemia, the Germans in France were helped by the people, for pay, if you please, but still they were helped; and the French would no doubt have had assistance in Russia but for stern repression by the Cossack. No wonder, then, that the Khivans responded to the proclamation of the Russian General, and made their appearance in camp with "cartloads of flour, fruit, chickens, sheep, wheaten cakes, apricots, [illegible], white mulberries, clover, and food for the horses." Now, let me just point out to those who dwell so fondly on the difficulties the Russians would find in marching from Herat to India, that the very same agencies would be at work there—just the same as serve Indian armies in India, and dispense with much trouble to Control and Commissariat Officers. The supply was, however, it is fair to state, cut short after three days by the Khan's troops, and Kaufmann was obliged to send out a foraging expedition, the march of which is described in animated language by Mr. MacGahan. From the red-hot glare of the desert they came to a Garden of Eden. Their route lay through fields of waving corn, fruit trees of all kinds, apricots, apples, cherries, noble elms shading little pools of water, gray battlemented houses, and farmyards peeping out from among gardens of mulberry trees laden with luscious berries. The scene thus opened to their gaze was surveyed with an admiration and delight only equalled by that of Columbus when he set foot in a New World. Running water, canals everywhere, the whole country intersected by irrigation works—hedges, ditches, and brick-walls—these found no defenders except scurrying horsemen, who discharged falconettes now and then, but never made a solid stand till the reconnoitring party, coming up to the town and fortress of Hazar Asp, judged it prudent to fall back. Next day, this strong place which, "with its high battlemented walls and buttresses, crooked and irregular, and the water that surrounded it, as seen through the trees, presented a noble appearance, not unlike that of Windsor Castle," surrendered. It was not till June 8 that Kaufmann continued his march towards the capital. On the evening of the 9th he halted within ten miles of Khiva. All the way the people came out in groups of 20 and 30, making peace-offerings. Messages continued to arrive from the Khan expressing the greatest astonishment at the invasion of his dominions, and requiring the Russians to withdraw at once, till at this stage of the march there was brought in an offer of unconditional surrender. This humble frame of mind had been induced by the successful operations of the detachments from Orenburg under Colonel Verevkin, and from Kinderly Bay under Colonel Lamakin, which, after marching through cold of 25-deg. Reaumur and of heat of 149 deg. Fahrenheit, in which the horses were sometimes 30 hours without a drink (on one occasion the soldiers were without one drop of water for 37 hours), had effected their junction in the desert on May 24. They were frequently harassed by the enemy and resisted fiercely at Manghit and at Shanah Tchik, but on the 9th of June they advanced against the city, which was defended with unusual spirit by the Turcomans and townspeople. The Russians, checked in an attempt to carry the defences by a *coup-de-main*, in which Verevkin was severely wounded and some loss incurred, were obliged to open a bombardment which led to an overture for capitulation from the Khan. The Russians granted a suspension of hostilities, but the Khivans again opened fire, and the bombardment was renewed, to the great terror of the Khan, who now opened negotiations with Kaufmann. The Khan having done this part of his duty did not surrender; he ran away. He ordered his wives and slaves to follow him, but the Turcomans, who had gone on firing after he had ordered them to cease, and the people, who seemed more spirited than their chief, kept them prisoners. The bombardment soon produced its legitimate effect. The King's uncle, a feeble person, 70 years old, with a perfectly idiotic expression of face, caused by a hanging lower jaw and open mouth, headed a deputation to give up the town, and next day the army set out to occupy Khiva. The city was not visible until the Russians were within half a mile of it, so hid was it by masses of trees. Heavy mud walls battlemented with great buttresses, a ditch partly filled with water, tall minerets, domes of mosques, one immense shining round tower—these came in sight at last, and then through the arched and covered gateway of the outer wall, 10 feet wide by 20 deep, flanked by loopholed turrets, the Russians marched with colours flying to the strains of "Bodje Tzarta Karanyie." They found themselves in an open space, inside which were mud huts, a few trees, sheds, a great number of semi-spherical tombs, but not a soul was in sight. Thence they defiled into a long, narrow, winding street, built of bare black, hideous mud walls, in lateral lanes of which they beheld groups in dirty tunics, with ragged beards, bowing timidly. Then they came upon a crowd of Persian slaves, who received them with shouts of joy, and at last they reached the "Citadel," which is a town within the town, and debouched on the great square, one side of which was taken up by the Palace of the Khan, a huge rambling structure with mud battlemented walls about 20ft. high, at one angle of which rose beautiful and majestic the "famous" Sacred Tower, held in reverence all over Khiva—a plain round tower, without pedestal, capital, or ornaments of any kind, about 30ft. in diameter at the base, and for 215ft. tapering away to its summit, where it has a diameter of 15ft. It is covered with tiles burnt blue, green, purple, and brown on a pure white ground, arranged in broad stripes and figures, and covered with verses of the Koran. It produces a most brilliant and beautiful effect. Kaufmann, the Grand Duke, Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg and their following, and the bold Correspondent permeated the Palace of the Khanut Khans, and in the Grand Hall of State, where he was wont to administer justice, the nature of which might be guessed by the great pit in the court outside where criminals were executed, they threw themselves down to rest, while the band made the courtyard ring to the strains of "La Belle Hélène" and "Barbe Bleue!" And so fell Khiva—and who can, "in the abstract," regret its fall? The Palace was apparently deserted; it was a labyrinth of small dark rooms, destitute of furniture. Either the inmates had carried off their effects, or the townspeople had plundered them. In the principal court was the Khan's Treasure Room, and to the right of it the entrance to the harem, closed by a high, strong double door. In the Treasure Room

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* *Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva.* By J. A. MacGahan, Correspondent of the [illegible]. [illegible] Sampson Low, Marston, Low and Searle. 1874.

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were the Khan's state chair, a curiosity, "done by the unworthy Mahomed, in the time of Mahomed Rahim, Shah of Kharesm, in the year 1231;" iron chests, open and empty, save one, which had in it some 30lb. of Khivan silver, and another in which were saddle, bridle, and harness plated with gold, set with emeralds, rubies, and turquoise. Then there were swords, daggers, guns, pistols, revolvers of every conceivable shape and description, splendid old matchlocks beautifully inlaid with gold; a double-barrelled English breech-loading rifle, a present from Lord Northbrook; a field-glass; a musical box and several other little things from the same donor, and beside them a letter written in 1872 by his Lordship to the Khan in reply to his demand for help against the Russians, which we hope the latter did not find at all contravened by the gifts in question. There were English sabres; broad, slightly-curved blades of Khorassan, beautifully inlaid with gold; slender Persian scimitars, with turquoise and emerald studded scabbards, poignards and knives from Afghanistan in richly jewelled cases; bright carpets, silk coverlets, Cashmere shawls, cushions, pillows, carpets. There were some pretty pickings there. And the Khan's "Library!" It was in a low and small dark room, which contained about 300 volumes of books—many very curious and valuable, and all now in St. Petersburg—as well as all sorts of lumber, chain and plate armour, half a-dozen telescopes, pottery, bows and arrows, iron, and pigs of lead. Among the armour was a pair of gauntlets, on which was a lily inlaid in gold, besides which had been traced a crescent of much later and richer workmanship, and we may speculate as we please on the history of that trophy, though we can scarce believe it came direct from France on the hands of a knight who fell beneath the sharp scimitar of the Saracen. There were still adventures left for Mr. MacGahan. Though the gates of the Harem, before which two sentries were placed, he beheld a crowd of women and children clamouring and weeping as if they were on the point of being led to execution. There were old and young, pretty and ugly, sweet girls of fifteen, and hags apparently a hundred and fifty. All their grief resolved itself into passionate demands to be let go out into the town, and when that request was refused they cried for something to eat and drink. Water and pilaff were brought to the doors, which they took, and then retired. The doors were shut, but Mr. MacGahan was haunted by the face of "one who alone had remained calm"—about 18, of medium size, with a clear, rosy complexion showing her

"Circassian origin, broad low forehead, round face, black hair, and large dark eyes. Her quiet firmness, tranquil air of authority, and noble appearance convinced me, in spite of the old ragged khalat she wore over head and shoulders, that she was the sultana of the harem. She spoke to her half-demented companions in an authoritative, motherly manner, and conferred with the officer in a straightforward, sensible way, that impressed us all very favourably. She turned her eyes towards me several times in a half-imploring way, as though she would have spoken to me. I never in my life before so much regretted my ignorance of an unknown tongue. . . . The dark eyes of this woman haunted me after she had disappeared. I could not forget her calm, majestic figure, as she stood in the midst of the enemies of her race and religion, with weeping women and children relying upon her for protection, and I determined to communicate with her and help her, if possible."

How this design was effected is told in a way which has a strange smack of the *Arabian Nights* about it—a silent, breathless wandering through intricate passages, up dark towers, along battlements with sentries above and sleeping Generals in the court below, while the conquered city, the flat mud roofs [illegible] with tea, for he had been lighting or throwing away matches all over the place! He now began to regret his absurd adventure. All his anxiety was to find his way out. He wandered about for more than half an hour in vain, when suddenly he heard the [illegible] and laughing of women at the other side of a door, which he tried to open. Finding it fastened, he knocked gently several times, and at last there was an answer "in a soft girlish voice that went rippling over the smooth syllables of the Tartar tongue like a brook over stones." All our friend's Tartar was "Aman" [illegible] "Quarter", and, after some natural hesitation, although this talisman was repeated, the door was unlocked and unbolted. It swung open, and six or eight old and young ladies inside, among them the Sultana, received him with a peal of laughter. He was astonished at their self-possession, and it was only after a pause he could think of asking for a cup of tea—"tchai." The "Queen," followed by the rest chattering in an excited state, took his hand, led him into a large court, and conducted him through an open porch into a large room provided with cushions and with lamps, which she proceeded to light. For the particulars of the tea party we must once more refer to the pages of the intrepid traveller, who, especially as they knew he was not a Russian, and suspected him of being an agent sent out by the British Government, as Shakespeare had been in 1840 during Perovsky's expedition, got on very well with the ladies. The next morning the Harem was empty. The women had escaped in the night. Daylight did its work, as it so often does with the fairies of the moon, and what seemed like "a bower by Bendameer's stream," or some magic dwelling in the land of Lalla Rookh, a few short hours before, was, when our friend visited them with the Russian General, a shabby-looking, dilapidated miserable court, surrounded by mud walls. The rooms were filled with shawls, bedcovers, women's clothing, cooking utensils, copper and brass [illegible], spinning wheels and brass stringed guitars, looking-glasses with half the mercury rubbed off, coarse wooden combs, phials of henna, pots of [illegible], perfumery of a strange penetrating scent, English hunting-rifles, music-boxes, set to Offenbach of course, and iron chests open and empty; but there were also valuable Cashmere shawls, a thousand pieces of old china, porcelain of the finest kind, mostly blue and white, heaped up with cheap gilded Russian ware, turned over to the soldiers to be broken and lost. Everything was seized to be sold for the troops, who, with the exception of a guard over the Palace, evacuated the town next day. The Generals pitched their camp in the Summer Residence of the Khan, outside the city, which must have been a very delightful retreat, and in the porches or open rooms, looking out on tall elms and poplars lining pleasant rills in the large interior court or garden, they found shady quarters, and fed sumptuously on chickens, mutton and all kinds of fruit, waiting for the Khan to come in. Hot wheaten cakes and fresh milk were to be had at any moment and even ice was to be had by those who could afford to pay for it. It must have been a strange scene when he was led before his conqueror. Kaufmann was not more than half the size of the gigantic Khan (whom Mr. MacGahan, more Americano, weighs for us at from 250lb. to 300lb.), who knelt humbly before the camp stool placed on the platform whereon he had erewhile represented the Majesty of Khiva and scarcely daring to look at the face of the victor, on which there played a smile of undoubted satisfaction. The plain little Russian, who, as represented in this volume, has more of the Calmuck than the German in his features, would have been a poor match for the stalwart, broad-shouldered giant, 6ft. 3in. in height, had they had to fight out their quarrel man to man as in the days of chivalry. The terms imposed on the Khan were hard enough, but certainly less severe than good and recent [illegible] could have been found for. The text of the Treaty is given at length, with some remarks which are distinguished by moderation and good sense on the progress of Russia in Central Asia. The author does not believe in any traditional policy of aggression in Central Asia, or that the Russians have any immediate designs upon India.

"But they see that there is a certain amount of territory lying between the English and Russian possessions which must sooner or later fall into the hands of either Power. I think they are disposed to seize as much of this territory as they conveniently can, and this comprises their whole policy at present. Whether, however, they follow a traditional policy of aggression or not, the result is, it must be admitted, very much the same. They are steadily advancing towards India, and they will sooner or later acquire a position in Central Asia which will enable them to threaten it. Should England be engaged in a European war, and not show herself sufficiently accommodating on the Bosphorus, then, indeed, Russia would probably strike a blow at England's Eastern Empire. At present, however, the Russian forces in Asia are not sufficient to make any such attempt. They have occupation enough in keeping the Central Asia populations in subjection. But when a railroad is laid from Samara to Samarcand, the question will assume a very different aspect. Suppose stores to have been collected at Samarcand in advance, an army of 100,000 might, by means of a railroad, be concentrated in Kerki in 30 days. From Kerki to Kunduz, along the valley of the Oxus, is only 250 miles; and from Kunduz to the summit of the Hindu-Kush only 100 miles; and an army might make this distance easily in 20 days. The annexation of Bokhara and the occupation of Kerki would, therefore, be the next steps in the advance of the Russians on India. Bokhara is at present completely under Russian tutelage; and I believe, no existing [illegible] between them and the English Government prevent them from occupying that country. And Bokhara occupied, the Russian frontier would be within 150 miles of Cabul. *Voilà!*"

We have lingered at great length over this interesting volume, and yet much remains for a reader to discover. We are obliged with great reluctance to pass over delightful sketches of life in Khiva, of Uzbegs and Turcomans, of feasts and social intercourse, accounts of State affairs, political economics, military details and the return voyage. But the razzia on the Turcomans cannot be left unnoticed.

The Khan had by Treaty [illegible] agreed to pay a war indemnity of 2,200,000 roubles, of which 300,000 roubles, or £41,000, was assessed as the portion due by the Yomud Turcomans, but he refused to take the responsibility of making them pay, and denounced them—the only portion of the people of Khiva who had shown fidelity or courage in his defence—as robbers and [illegible]. Kaufmann issued a proclamation ordering the Yomuds to pay the sum, which was about 15s. a head for every man, woman, and child of the tribe, within [illegible] days. The Yomuds did not refuse to pay. They asked for time. Their Ambassadors were seized and detained as prisoners. Kaufmann immediately made preparations to attack them. "They were an independent people, who [illegible] the Russian Government [illegible]

of poplars and [illegible] covered with a rich growth of grass and thickets of brushwood. Not a soul was to be seen. The houses were generally low mud enclosures, comprising stables and winter dwellings beneath one roof, with a kibitka, or felt tent, or two placed inside. While the Infantry continued their march along the road the Cossacks dashed forward and spread out all over the fields. The author who tells us the story was musing on the quietness and desolation of the scene, when he was startled by a sharp crackling sound, and, looking round, beheld a long tongue of flame darting upward from the roof of a house into which he had just been peering, and another from the stack of nicely gathered unthreshed wheat near it. The dry straw thatch flashed up like powder, and the wheat-straw burnt almost as readily. Huge volumes of dense smoke soon rose above the trees in every direction and rolled overhead, in ominous clouds, coloured by the fiery glare from the flames below. In an incredibly short space of time fire and smoke spread to the horizon. Torch in hand, the Cossacks, leaping ditches and flying over walls like very demons, dashed over the plain, leaving behind them sheets of seething flame and darkling smoke. "The entire country was on fire." In half an hour the sun was hidden, the sky grew dark, and as though the sudden lighting of so many fires had produced the change, rain, a thing almost unknown in Khiva, began to fall, slow and drizzling, not sufficient to put out the flames, but driving down the smoke and making it hang over the trees in heavy sullen masses, forming a lowering background to the blood-coloured fires. At noon the advance guard encountered a body of men on horseback. They were Yomuds. When asked what they wanted they replied that "they wished to know why the Russians were invading their country?" Of course, an advance guard is not plenipotentiary, and a reference to the General in the rear was not likely to be attended to by men who knew already their Ambassadors had been seized and put in prison. "If the Russians overrun our country," they exclaimed, "we shall fight." That was exactly what the Russians wanted, and when the Turcomans galloped off to their fellows, the cavalry were let slip at a mass of men, women, and children, horses, camels, sheep, goats, and cattle, all rushing forward in wild, frightened confusion towards the desert to escape from the invaders. Six sotnias of Cossacks, led by Prince Eugene in this noble charge, swept down on the horde of fugitives, which broke up its compact mass and streamed away in an agony of terror. There were shouts and cries—a scattering discharge of firearms, and the Cossacks, their lines broken by abandoned carts and impeded by the terrified animals running madly over the plain, were in among the rout. The scene may be well imagined by those who turn to the vivid word-picture of our author—women and children crouched in the sand amid their household ruin, sobbing piteously and begging for mercy; men dead and dying; a rush of Cossacks sabreing, shooting, and lancing their miserable prey to the verge of a marsh, where women and children, up to their necks in water, are trying to hide among the weed and grass, or beg for their lives and scream most pitifully.

"A few yards farther on there are four Cossacks around a Turcoman. He has already been beaten to his knees, and weapon he has none. To the four sabres that are hacking at him he can offer only the resistance of his arms; but he utters no word of entreaty. It is terrible. Blow after blow they shower down on his head without avail, as though their sabres were tin. Will they never have done? Is there no pith in their arms? At last, after what seems an age to me, he falls prone in the water, with a terrible wound in the neck, and the Cossacks gallop on. A moment later I come upon a woman, sitting by the side of the water, silently weeping near the dead body of her husband. Suddenly my horse gives a leap that almost unseats me, as my ears are stunned with a sharp, shrieking, rushing [illegible], and, looking up, I behold a streak of fire darting across the sky, which explodes at last among the fugitives. It is only a rocket, [illegible] followed by another, and another; and, mingled with the shrieks of women and children, the hoarse shouts of the Cossacks [illegible] wildly over the plain [illegible] terror. This lasted [illegible] Next morning the [illegible] everything and the [illegible] following,—not a trace of an enemy. [illegible] This day's fire [illegible] burning, as we were in one of these [illegible] which there was nothing to [illegible] by this time completely traversed the country of the Yomuds and had ravaged nearly 100 square miles of territory." In the course of the day the column halted close to the Uzbeg and friendly town of Iliali. The men joyously reposed in the shade of the delicious gardens, feasting on the fruit and on the [illegible] bread, milk, and melons provided by the little Bazaar, and [illegible] down to sleep, when suddenly the bugles sounded the [illegible] a moment they turned out to meet the enemy, for the Turcomans were not going to submit without a blow. The account of the skirmish [illegible] for it was nothing more, which [illegible] proves that these wild [illegible] commissariat and nothing more, but they were quite prepared to turn it into a real attack if they found the Russians unprepared. What could they do with sabres and scythe blades fastened to poles against regular troops with breech-loading rifles, artillery, mitrailleuses, and rockets? Still, they managed to surprise and cut to pieces a picket of infantry, though the whole thing was a kind of lark, which the Russians enjoyed immensely. The Cossacks charged wherever they saw a body of Turcomans on their splendid horses, which rendered it impossible for the Russians to get any nearer than they found convenient, but could never come up with them, and they at last had to return, followed by the Yomuds, till they were within half a mile of their camp, when they wheeled round and were lost to sight. Next day the Yomuds sent in to treat for peace, but their proposals were rejected.

Having ascertained where the Yomuds were collected, the Russian General thought he would try his hand at a surprise in a night attack, and orders were [illegible] round for the column to be ready to start at 1 o'clock the next morning. The description of the start is admirable. "The faintest streak of day could be seen in the east as the march began, but in the west towards which the head of the column was turned there was darkness, black and impenetrable. There was something curious in the air—a kind of strange agitation, a sort of thrill which makes one somehow [illegible] going to be a storm.

"The cavalry had already passed out on the plain, and is probably half a mile distant; the infantry are just forming in marching order under the eyes of the General; two or three of us are discussing the probability of taking the Turcomans by surprise, when all at once a wild fierce yell, a horrid confused sound of frightened shouts, scattering shots, and a trampling rush of horses, breaks upon our startled ears. Everywhere—before, behind, around—the air is filled with the wild revengeful yell—the plain alive with the Turcomans. Our expectations of a surprise are fulfilled in a somewhat unexpected manner. Then there is an irregular discharge of firearms, that flashes up like lightning, then a long hissing streak of fire that rends the darkness with a fearful, crashing, nerve-shaking sound, and explodes with a murderous report; then [illegible] of blue, green and red flame, that leap up and disappear; then more streaks of fire, the whizzing of bullets, the trampling of frightened horses, and the occasional gleam of sabres."

For the full details of the encounter, ending in the repulse of the enemy, which are given with the greatest vivacity and movement, we must ask our readers to turn to the volume, which will well repay those who admire picturesque narrative, and there is a chapter headed "After the Battle," which we specially recommend to the notice of the Russian delegates at the Brussels Conference. Although the Turcomans lost 500 men in the engagement, and inflicted a loss of 60 on the Russian detachments, they gathered on the flanks of the column, and kept up a running fight to protect their camp, which fell into the hands of another Russian detachment, and where,

"Among the curious things found was a quantity of papers of Lieutenant Shakespeare, who went to Khiva on a mission from the [illegible] Perovsky's unfortunate expedition in 1840. Lieutenant Shakespeare, it will be remembered, went to Khiva to bring about a peaceable settlement of the difficulties between the Khivans and the Russians. One of those papers was a copy of a letter from Lord Palmerston, in which the British Ambassador was instructed to inform the Russian Government that the annexation of Khiva might be regarded by England as a *casus belli*."

The pursuit was kept up inexorably. Native guides led the Russians on the trail, and on the second day after the fight near Iliali Golovatchoff came up with the Yomuds again.

"Scattered over the plain in every direction were hundreds of arbas, or carts, loaded with the household goods of the Yomuds. Unable to cross the canal on the one narrow bridge, they had cut their horses loose and fled, abandoning everything. Some, however, had failed to make their escape, either because they had no horses, or possibly because they trusted too much to the clemency of the Russians. These had been overtaken and cut down by the Cossacks. Everywhere, lying among the thickly-standing arbas, were the bodies, with sabre-cuts on head and face, bloody and ghastly. But worse still to see were the women cowering under the carts, like poor dumb animals, watching us with fear-stricken faces and beseeching eyes, but never uttering a word, with the dead bodies of their husbands, lovers, and brothers lying around them. . . . But worst of all to see was a number of little mites of children, whose parents had probably been killed. Some were crawling about the wheels, crying; others, still sitting in the carts among the baggage, watched us with curious, childish eyes; one little girl crowed and laughed at the sight of General Golovatchoff's banner."

Their live stock captured, their baggage taken or destroyed by fire, the Yomuds were left to their desolation and misery, and the triumphant representative of Holy Russia received to return to [illegible], as he had not overtaken the desert horsemen. "Our march all the way back was by a new route," it was marked by fire and sword, [illegible] Kaufmann invited them to submit and return to their homes, they preferred the [illegible] emigration. We trust that when next we read of a Russian detachment being killed by Turcoman robbers, our natural indignation at such an outrage may be tempered by the reflection that they had some previous provocation. The other Turcoman tribes were compelled to pay £42,500, an average of more than 24 per cent, as a war indemnity, which is, says our author, considerably higher than that levied by the Germans on France, and as they had but little coined money they sent in horses, carpets, camels, to make out the collection of the silver ornaments of the women, which were taken at the rate of 25 roubles to the pound by a commission of officers, and the history of the collection and counting of these is as affecting as a novel. The author saw the Russians march out of Khiva on the 24th of August, and remained behind for a day or two with an industrious Colonel Skobeleff, whose name we are likely to hear of again, who wished to finish a report on a very gallant expedition he had made. Then he visited the fort Kaufmann constructed 25 miles from Khiva, and set out on his return by the Oxus, down which he sailed into the Caspian. The voyage was very different from the expedition, but for all details we must once more refer to the book itself, which has in addition to very interesting illustrations an excellent route map. For all that relates to Kirghiz, Uzbegs, Turcomans; to desert life and to life in cities, to Russian Statesmen and Russian soldiers; to every one in Central Asia, from the Khan, with whom he made acquaintance, down to the Yomud in his kibitka—we again refer to this book. We part from Mr. MacGahan with the hope that we may meet again, and we can never desire to travel in better company.—*Times.*

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

(*From a Correspondent of the "Daily News."*)

ONE of the wealthiest, if not one of the most important, of the Feudatories of our Indian Empire is the Gaekwar of Baroda, Mulharrao, who now stands in imminent danger of being deposed from his throne. The extraordinary behaviour of this Hindoo potentate excited attention from the first day of his liberation from the prison to which his brother, the former Gaekwar, had condemned him. That prince possessed by no means a good character; but his incarceration of his brother was almost an unavoidable step, for Mulharrao was from the first noted to be, simply half idle voluptuary, half shallow schemer. For many years Mulharrao languished in his Guzerat dungeon, when, suddenly and unexpectedly, one day he found himself the rich ruler of enormous territories. His brother had died, leaving no male issue, and the British Government promptly elevated the obscure prisoner to the throne of the great Mahratta Shepherd-Kings of Western India. The weak brain of Mulharrao seemed to be completely turned. His first acts on his accession to the musnud were those of dissipation, extravagance, debauchery, and revenge. Every one whom he supposed to have aided in his imprisonment was ruthlessly hunted down. Nearly every favourite of the former ruler was regarded as an enemy. Everything in the Principality was turned upside down. Swarms of low-born flatterers gathered like moths round the newly-risen light. The business of the court seemed chiefly to consist in the witnessing of nautches and obscene shows. The new ruler wrapt his whole soul in the contemplation of tawdry or foolish displays. The glitter of tinsel, the continual discordant noise of native bands, the perpetual letting off of fireworks, spectacles of elephant fighting, jugglery and puppet-shows—on these were Mulharrao's thoughts everlastingly set. All Western India heard of the magnificent shamelessness of the Baroda Zenana. Added to all this, the Gaekwar resumed his old plots and schemes; but now they were directed against the British Government.

He could not be satisfied with his position, lofty as it was. He must rise still higher—he must be supreme. He must be acknowledged as a mightier and greater potentate than any in India. He must have a more imposing salute; nay, further, he must, in open durbar, be acknowledged the superior of the Representative in India of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. But Mulharrao was going too far. A storm of indignation swept over the Anglo-Indian world, and the Indian press almost unanimously demanded an inquiry into the condition of the Baroda Protectorate. The Government of India did not resist the appeal. The Gaekwar's lavish squandering of money which he was mercilessly wringing from his impoverished subjects by acts of unheard-of cruelty, his crass folly, his pride, idleness, debauchery, his schemes and preposterous pretensions, were all only too well known to the Supreme Government at [illegible] Commission was duly granted. As president of this solemn Court of Inquiry, Colonel, now Sir Richard Meade, the Commissioner of Mysore, was nominated, and besides the most prudent and sagacious [illegible] many other Indian politicians of note were called upon to take part in the investigation. The infatuated [illegible] however [illegible] critical position. [illegible] agent of great ability and subtlety to [illegible] his pretensions to take [illegible] of the Viceroy. [illegible] mission was sitting in his own capital [illegible] whilst from far and near through his territories his own subjects were flocking to Sir Richard Meade to bear witness against the tyrant, he kept on still wasting, with criminal profusion, all the money he could squeeze out of the country, he was still surrounded by his minions, and he still indulged openly in the wildest freaks of Oriental voluptuousness. Scarcely had the Commission ceased sitting, when, against every voice of advice, he marries publicly the wife of another man, one of his poor subjects, who [illegible] to the British Court at Surat to revenge him on the royal [illegible] while the inhabitants of the broad plains of Baroda and [illegible] of the teeming towns [illegible] in a state of wretched confusion. Justice has been [illegible], unwarrantable taxes have been imposed, and the people have been thoroughly intimidated. The Gaekwar travels hither and thither in barbarous pomp, surrounded by an enormous retinue, which has had such an effect on the country as a swarm of locusts would have had. When he passes through a town the women rush to their homes, and bolt and bar the doors, and close the windows, in order to keep out of the sight of the princely voluptuary. But such a state of affairs must have an end, and the end appears not far off.

The report of the Baroda Commission has been laid before the Governor-General of India in Council, and has received due consideration. The report is, of course, adverse to the Gaekwar, although it was well known long ago, during the time that the Court of inquiry was in session, that as lenient a view as possible of Mulharrao's conduct would be taken, as it could not be lost sight of that a prison and persecution had been his probation for his present state. Lord Northbrook, viewing the whole matter very wisely, in our opinion, has, however, determined to be very severe. He has sternly rebuked and warned the Gaekwar, and has plainly informed him that if great improvement in the internal condition of the Baroda Principality is not observable by the end of 1875, the Gaekwar, in the interests of his subjects, and for the peace and security of the Indian Empire, will be deposed. The shrift is quite short enough, but it gives Mulharrao one last chance. Unfortunately, we doubt if the man, whose sudden passage from prison to palace seems to have turned the little brains he had will profit by the interval allowed him. A Hindoo Rajah, in the position of the Gaekwar, is surrounded by such a host of flatterers and parasites that his eyes are frequently blinded to the simplest and plainest facts. It is actually not impossible that poor Mulharrao will be led to believe that Lord Northbrook's warning is merely *brutum fulmen*—an idle threat, suggested and indeed, probably, by some intriguing enemy to the Gaekwar in Baroda. It may be, too, that Mulharrao will find it too late to mend, or not sufficiently mend so as perceptibly to turn over a new leaf. Knowing what the man has been, it is difficult to believe that he will ever become even a moderately respectable ruler. However, it is just possible he may be frightened, for a few years at least, into a new course of life. There is only one hope for him, and that is that he will for the future consent to be guided in his actions by the British Resident at Baroda, his political mentor. Let him only do this, and all will yet be well with him. The Indian Government will certainly leave his private life alone, and let him have as many musicians, nautch-girls, Bengal-lights, and elephants as he likes, if he will only have regard for public justice and public peace, leave his scheming, and abandon his nonsensical pretensions, and utterly do away with extortion in his realm.

THE WEDDING OF SHON MACLEAN.

(A BAGPIPE MELODY, FROM THE GAELIC.)

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
Twenty Pipers together
Came in the wind and the rain
Playing over the heather;
Backward their ribbons flew,
Bravely they strutted and blew,
Each clad in tartan new,
Bonnet, and blackcock feather;
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!
He's but a Sassenach blind and vain
Who never heard of Shon Maclean—
The Duke's own Piper, called "Shon the Fair,"
From his freckled skin and his fiery hair.
Father and son, since the world's creation,
The Macleans had followed this occupation,
And played the pibroch to fire the Clan
Since the first Duke came and the Earth began;
Like the whistling of birds, like the humming of bees,
Like the sough of the south-wind in the trees,
Like the singing of angels, the playing of shawms,
Like Ocean itself with its storms and its calms,
Were the Pipes of Shon, when he strutted and blew,—
A [illegible] whose crowing creation knew!
At last, in the prime of his playing life,
The spirit moved him to take a wife—
A lassie with eyes of Highland blue,
Who loved the pipes and the Piper too,
And danced to the sound with a foot and a leg
White as a lily and smooth as an egg.
So, all the Pipers were coming together
Over the moor and across the heather,
All the wind and the rain:
All the Pipers so bravely drest
Were flocking in from the east and the west,
To bless the bedding and blow their best
At the wedding of Shon Maclean.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean
'Twas wet and windy weather!
Yet, thro' the wind and the rain
Came twenty Pipers together!
Earach and Dougal Dhu,
Sandy of Isla too,
Each with the bonnet o' blue,
Tartan, and blackcock feather;
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!
The knot was tied, the words were said,
Shon was married, the feast was spread,
At the head of the table sat, huge and hoar,
Strong Sandy of Isla, age fourscore,
Whisker'd, grey as a Haskeir seal,
And clad in crimson from head to heel.
Beneath and round him in their degree
Gathered the men of minstrelsie,
With keepers, gillies, and lads and lasses,
Mixing voices, and jingling glasses.
At soup and haggis, at roast and boil'd,
Awhile the happy gathering toiled,—
While Shon and Jean at the table ends
Shook hands with a hundred of their friends.—
Then came a hush. Thro' the open door
A wee bright Form flash'd on the floor,—
The Duke himself, in the kilt and plaid,
With slim soft knees, like the knees of a maid.
And he took a glass, and he cried out plain,
"I drink to the health of Shon Maclean!
To Shon the Piper and Jean his wife,
A clean fireside and a merry life!"
Then out he slipt, and each man sprang
To his feet, and with "hooch" the chamber rang.
"Clear the tables!" shriek'd out one—
A leap, a scramble, the thing was done!
And then the Pipers all in a row
Turned their pipes and began to blow,
While all to dance stood fain:
Sandy of Isla and Earach More,
Dougal Dhu from Kilflannan shore,
Played up the company on the floor,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
Twenty Pipers together
Stood up, while all their train
Ceased their clatter and blether.
Full of the mountain-dew,
First on their pipes they blew,
Mighty of bone and thew,
Red-cheek'd with lungs of leather:
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!
Who led the dance? In pomp and pride
The Duke himself led out the Bride.
Great was the joy of each beholder,
For the wee Duke only reach'd her shoulder;
And they danced, and turned, when the reel began,
Like a giantess and a fairie man!
But like an earthquake was the din
When Shon himself led the Duchess in!
And she took her place before him there,
Like a white mouse dancing with a bear.
How the little Duchess, so slim and sweet,
Her blue eyes watching Shon's great feet,
With a smile that could not be resisted,
Jigged, and jumped, and twirl'd and twisted!
Sandy of Isla led off the reel,
The Duke began it with toe and heel,
Then all join'd in full fain;
Twenty Pipers ranged in a row,
From squinting Shamus to lame Kilcroe,
Their cheeks like crimson, began to blow,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean.

At the wedding of Shon Maclean
They blew with lungs of leather,
And blithesome was the strain
Those Pipers played together!
Moist with the mountain-dew,
Mighty of bone and thew,
Each with the bonnet o' blue,
Tartan, and blackcock feather:
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!
Oh for a magic tongue to tell
Of all the wonders that befell!
Of how the Duke, when the first stave died,
Reached up on tiptoe to kiss the Bride,
While Sandy's pipes, as their mouths were meeting,
Skirl'd and set every heart abeating.
Then Shon took the pipes! and all was still,
As silently he the bags did fill,
With flaming cheeks and round bright eyes,
Till the first faint music began to rise.
Like a thousand laverocks singing in tune,
Like countless corn-craiks under the moon,
Like the smack of kisses, like sweet bells ringing,
Like a mermaid's harp, or a kelpie singing,
Blew the pipes of Shon; and the witching strain
Was the gathering song of the Clan Maclean!
Then slowly, gently, at his side,
All the pipers around replied,
And swelled the glorious strain;
The hearts of all were proud and light,
To hear the music, to see the sight,
And the Duke's own eyes were dim that night,
At the wedding of Shon Maclean.

So to honour the Clan Maclean
Straight they began to gather,
Blowing the wild refrain,
"Blue bonnets across the heather!"
They stamp'd, they strutted, they blew;
They shriek'd; like cocks they crew;
Blowing the notes out true,
With wonderful lungs of leather:
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!
When the Duke and Duchess went away
The dance grew mad and the fun grew gay;
Man and maiden, face to face,
Leapt and footed and scream'd apace;
Round and round the dancers whirl'd,
Shriller, louder, the Pipers skirl'd,
Till the sound [illegible]
[illegible]
Then [illegible]
[illegible]
Drowning [illegible]
And [illegible] hand to hand,
Sandy of Isla with [illegible],
Squinting Shamus, [illegible]
[illegible] and Earach More,
[illegible]
[illegible] green,
[illegible]
All the Pipers of all the land,
Gathered together, and took their cracks.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Began disputing with crimson faces;
Each asserting, like one demented,
The claims of the Clan he represented.
In vain grey Sandy of Isla strove
To soothe their struggle with words of love,
Asserting there, like a gentleman,
The superior claims of his own great Clan;
Then, finding to reason is despair,
He seizes his pipes and he plays an air—
The gathering tune of his Clan—and tries
To drown in music the shrieks and cries.
Heavens! Every Piper, grown mad with ire,
Seizes his pipes with a fierce desire,
And blowing madly, with flourish and squeak,
[illegible]
Up and down the gamut they go,
Twenty Pipers, all in a row,
Each with a different strain,
Each tries hard to drown the first,
Each blows louder till like to burst.
Thus were the tunes of the Clans rehearst
At the wedding of Shon Maclean!

At the wedding of Shon Maclean,
Twenty Pipers together,
Blowing with might and main,
Thro' wonderful lungs of leather:
Wild was the hullabaloo!
They strutted, they scream'd, they crew!
Twenty wild strains they blew,
Holding the heart in tether;
And every Piper was fu',
Twenty Pipers together!
A storm of music! Like wild sleuth-hounds
Contending together were the sounds.
At last a bevy of Eve's bright daughters
Pour'd oil—that's whisky—upon the waters;
And after another glass went down
The Pipers chuckled and ceased to frown,
Embraced like brothers and kindred spirits,
And fully admitted each other's merits.
All bliss must end! For now the Bride
Was looking weary and heavy-eyed,
And soon she stole from the drinking chorus,
While the company settled to—*deoch-an-dorus*.*
One hour—another—took its flight—
The clock struck twelve—the dead of night—
And still the Bride like a rose so red
Lay lonely up in the bridal bed.
At half-past two the Bridegroom, Shon,
Dropt on the table as heavy as stone,
And four strong Pipers across the floor
Carried him up to the bridal door,
Pushed him in at the open portal,
And left him snoring serene and mortal.
The small stars twinkled over the heather,
As the Pipers wandered away together,
But one by one on the journey dropt,
Clutching his pipes, and there he stopt!
One by one on the dark hillside
Each faint wail of the bagpipes died,
Amid the wind and the rain!
And the twenty Pipers at break of day
In twenty different bogholes lay,
Serenely sleeping upon their way
From the wedding of Shon Maclean!

—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

---

* The parting glass; lit. the cup [illegible]

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the immense use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, almost every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, owing to the great and increasing number of Native Travellers passing on the two trunk lines of Western India, [illegible] languages would find the publication [illegible] a decided [illegible]
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS [illegible] AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the [illegible] ways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are very likely to prove a most valuable means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which [illegible] with their Placards posted, and [illegible] period that may be agreed on [illegible] use of the new means [illegible] known to the Public.
Placards, according to the [illegible], may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors [illegible] MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]